# The Beaver County Argus.

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## BEAVER ARGUS.

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor

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☞ Letters, and communications, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

## CARRIER'S ADDRESS.

I'm with you, once again, dear friends,
This merry New Year's morn,
To wish that happiness and joy,
And love, and peace, without alloy,
Your lives may still adorn.

Last night, like a true friend, and tried,
The old year took its flight.
A mournful dirge the night wind sighed,
But gave its failing steps to guide,
A ray of silver light.

Yes, it has gone, but left us here,
Its record of the past;
Its joys, and sorrows, hopes and fears,
The sad regrets and bitter tears,
That o'er its path were cast.

But many blessings, many joys,
The old year brought to light;
Fair peace reigns smiling o'er our land,
And health, and plenty, hand in hand
For thankfulness unite.

He came, when winds were howling drear,
But he was brave, and young,
He bound the streams [illegible] running free,
And over hill and dale, with glee,
A robe of white he flung.

He sat [illegible] a grim and ghastly smile,
When from the chair of state
Our Franklin Pierce was offered to file,"
Of all his glory shorn, the while,
And silly whispered, *Fate.*

But with astonishment he gazed,
On his successor famed,
And rubbed his eyes with sore amaze,
Looked North, then South, and said, aloud
Or is it *[illegible]*

Then turned about, as if in wrath,
And mustering all his force,
Of rain and wind, and snow and hail,
He poured them forth upon his frail,
To turn him from his course.

His fury spent, he deigned at last,
On spring's last hours to smile,
And twining wild flowers round her brow,
Would woo her back with flattering vow,
But she has gone, the while.

Well pleased at length, he gazes o'er
The fields of waving grain;
The fruit-trees bending with their store,
Of [illegible] plenty,—[illegible]
He smiles on all the train.

Our farms he filled with golden grain,
With peace he blessed our state,
And like departing blessings, too,
His course still brightened as he flew,
Till his last work was o'er.

But has he left no bitter grief,
In hearts that light and gay,
Welcomed his first-morn's dawning smile,
Nor deemed that time could bring the while
Sorrow, to such as they?

Ah! yes, Sorrow's angry breath,
Bore to old ocean's bed,
The loved, the lovely, and the brave;
And far beneath the dark blue wave
They sleep, the buried dead.

Years may roll by, and time pass on,
But time with us must end,
Ere from our hearts it can efface,
That sad detail, that leaves its trace,
With all who mourn a friend.

But there are other hearts, whose joy
To sorrow, has been turned;
Thousands, whose fortunes late were vast,
By one fell crash, are forced at last
To beg the food they spurned.

And long, those fainting, famished ones,
Will call the time to mind,
When panic-struck, each proud heart quailed,
With sudden fear, and each cheek paled,
With terrors undefined.

And we might tell how other lands,
Still bear the curse of war;
New England, scorning the mild reign
Of peace, beholds her subjects slain;
But that we all abhor.

So leaving now, the dead Old Year,
And turning to the New,
I'd gently whisper in your ear,
If you would live, with nought to fear,
Just give the *de'il* his *due*.

Once every week, through rain and shine,
I've brought to you the news,
And now a Quarter or a Dime,
For any thing that's in that line;
You surely won't refuse.

And I will pray, kind Heaven may
Your pathway fill with joy;
And each new year may bring good cheer,
And still remember when he's near,
Your faithful CARRIER BOY.

EX-GOVERNOR WALKER intends to take the stump against the Administration in the South. He has letters approving his course from leading Democrats of Maryland and Texas.

From the Ohio Cultivator.

## THE TENDENCY TO SPREAD.

Annexation is the watchword of the day. Uncle Sam would annex Central America, Canada, Cuba, and the Sandwich Islands, and look with covetous eye on the Moon and Jupiter, and of course each little Uncle Sam, in imitation of his illustrious sire, follows in the old man's footsteps, and does in a small way what Sam does in a large. The farmer, in his quiet home, deeply feels this tendency to annex and expand, and a rivalry prevails between neighbors to surpass each other, not in better cultivation, more thorough tillage, but in the number of acres they call their own. "To spread the farthest," is the motto—Uncle Sam annexes Texas, and little Sam annexes his neighbor's farm; Uncle Sam covets all creation, and his son all the lands that joins him.

Not content to improve his farm with his surplus money, the farmer uses it in purchasing adjoining farms, enlarging his already too large domain. Such people as cultivate this disposition are never satisfied, for it is the worst kind of covetousness.—They never know the meaning of enough. A gentleman on whom the weight of sixty years rested heavily, bowed down by rheumatism, a perfect wreck of a man, from excessive labor, by which he had advanced himself from poverty to the possession of 400 acres of land,—in conversation remarked to me, that he had "about enough."—"What would you call enough?" asked I. "If I had 150 acres lying next me, which would bring me square with the South road and down to the river, I would be satisfied." There is the spirit of the majority of farmers, out square with sectional roads, and geographical boundaries.

The great truth should be forced on the mind of every farmer. A little land well tilled, will return more profit than a wide domain hurriedly cultivated, and "run over." I here recall the old story to the point, of the farmer who owned 1000 acres, and scarcely sustained himself from it.—He gave 500 acres to two of his daughters and expended the same amount of labor on the remaining 500 that he formerly did on the 1000; the result was, his returns much exceeded those of former years. He then gave his remaining daughter her portion of 250 acres, and expended the same amount of labor on the 250, as previously on the 1000, cutting down the briars, harrowing the hedges, improving the waste places, and the result was, he became a thriving farmer, with abundance of available capital—a wealthy man.

This story is introduced for the benefit of those who, having more land than they can properly cultivate, desire all the acres which joins them east and west, north and south, to square their farms with roads and rivers. Farmers who make the chief end of farming the enlargement of their farms, are too numerous. I know of one of these who, on a 500 acre farm, has not a single outbuilding or protection whatever for his stock. His principle is, to make the most out of the current year, and he claims that it is cheaper to stack his hay, than to incur the expense of buildings, interest on the investment, necessary repairs, &c. I will not speak of the cruelty of leaving the lowing herd in the open field, exposed to the inclement, stormy winter, trembling around the stack as the snow and sleet freezes to their bodies, nor of its wastefulness; the man who will do this is brutish,—pardon me, ye dumb creatures of the earth, for comparing him with you! Here buildings would not be needed, for the money they would cost would buy another farm.

A neighbor was never content with his 100 acres, so he toiled early and late, rain or shine, until by dint of persevering industry—and some usury—he accumulated enough to buy a farm which just then offered. This new acquisition was two miles distant, but it must be cultivated, and from the novelty of the place it received the greater share of his attention. After that the home farm suffered. He never was at home—always at "tother place." Fences fell down, the barn door got off its hinges, and boards here and there fell off from the sides of his barn, and were not replaced, the straw and litter remained in the yard, and the poor cattle waded knee deep through it year after year, until he bethought him of ditching—ditching his barn yard. He was not to blame, for he could not cultivate two farms, and those two miles apart. He was however partially compensated by the gratification of his pride. When asked how many acres he owned, he need no longer say "one hundred," but "two hundred acres!"

If he had taken the money paid for the second farm and expended it on the first, in repairs, surface and under-draining, the old farm would, with the same labor, have produced more than both together, with the superficial, half culture he necessarily adopted to "spread himself" over so many acres.

A small farm in a high state of cultivation, is a beautiful sight; a large one half cultivated, a wretched one. The farmer whose lands have under-channels to conduct off the surplus water in a wet season, and produce a mellow soil, in a season of drouth, though he has but a 100 acres, is almost exempt from the effects of the season, and certain of a good return, if all others fail; on the other hand, he who plows shallow that he may plow much, has his crops spoiled by the rains and parched by the drouth, and is at the mercy of the season.

H. TUTTLE.

Walnut Grove, Nov. 1857.

COUP D'ETAT IN MEXICO.—Comonfort has imitated Louis Napoleon, broken up the Federal Congress and the Supreme Court, and had himself declared absolute Dictator. The people of Mexico seem to stand the change very well. It is all one to them whether they are a republic or a despotism. They can be as factious and revolutionary under one as the other, and contented under neither.

## A LUDICROUS INCIDENT.

It was customary some years ago in many of the inland towns of New England, to celebrate the anniversary of American Independence, by a sham fight intended to represent some of the Revolutionary battles, and of course victories;—one portion of the town people representing the Red Coats, and another the Federal forces. Below we find in an exchange, an account of one of these celebrations. A little town had resolved to perform the surrender of Cornwallis. Deacon Moses Jones, a proud, wealthy farmer, was chosen to enact Washington, and Squire Bigler Wood, an aristocratic lawyer, Cornwallis; but let the writer tell his own story:

The two companies were to meet in front of the tavern, on the common, exchange shots, skirmish a little—in which Cornwallis was to be essentially whipped and then most ingloriously surrender.

At nine o'clock the companies marched into the village, and arrayed themselves in fighting positions, reminding the spectator of the time when

Brave Wolf drew up his men
In a style most pretty,
On the plains of Abraham,
Before the city.

The two commanders were greatly excited, and Washington, I regret to say, was in anything but a fit condition to act the part he was to perform.

He had been drinking freely all the morning, and now, when the interesting ceremonies were to commence was so *tight*, or rather *loose*, that it was with great difficulty that he could sit on his saddle; he however did not know but what he was right nor did his men.

Cornwallis was not intoxicated, but was a little agitated or rather elated.

Everything being ready, the companies exchanged shots. Bang! whang! bang! went the guns, and two companies yelled like stuck pigs.

'That's it, (hic) my brave boys; give it to them [illegible] Red Coats,' bellowed Washington.

'On Romans!' yelled the excited Cornwallis, who had seen a theatrical exhibition once, and remembered the heroic appeals of the Thespian belligerents—'breathes there a man so dead, that won't fight like thunder!'

'Go it continentals! down with taxation on tea!' bellowed Washington, in a very patriotic voice, and narrowly escaped cutting his horse's ear off with the flourish of his sword.

The fighting now ceased, the companies were drawn in a straight line, and Cornwallis dismounted and presented his sword to Washington.

'Well, old boy!' said the immortal; as he cuffed his horse's ears with his cocked hat, 'what in the thunder do you want of me?'

'General Washington,' replied Cornwallis, 'I surrender to you myself, sword, and men.'

'You do, do you?' sneeringly replied the General.

'Yes, General, the British Lion prostrates himself at the feet of the American Eagle.'

'Eagle! eagle!' yelled the General, rolling off his horse, and hitting the Briton a tremendous blow on the head with the flat of his sword, 'do you call me an eagle, you sneaking cuss.'

Cornwallis was down only for a moment, for he jumped up and shook himself, and in direct defiance of historical truth, pitched into Washington like a thousand of brick, and in spite of the men of both nations, succeeded in giving the 'immortal' a tremendous licking. So the day that commenced so gloriously, ended ingloriously.

For many years after the surrender, there was a coldness between the Deacon and the Squire, but as time rolled on, and their locks became frosted over with white, they learned to call it a joke.

Both are now living, and whenever they meet they smoke and talk about 'that are,' like a couple of good jolly old men, as they are.

## Gaming at Baden Baden.

A correspondent of the New York Times thus describes the daily scenes witnessed at Baden Baden:—

There are but two tables—one of *rouge-et-noir* and *roulette*. But the sums of money lost and won at those tables are enormous. I saw to-day a young American, a boy of twenty-three, with white hair and pale face lift twenty-three thousand francs from the rouge at one time. After gaining this stake he commenced betting again, a thousand frank bill at a time, and after losing three bills in succession, he left, took a turn around the hall, returned again, and now betting more cautiously but always a thousand francs at a time, commenced to gain again, but his chances varied, so that in a short time I lost the run of his game. His sang froid was the admiration of the oldest players, and if he lives he promises to be a hardened sinner. The Russian boyard, Count B, who sat at the side of this boy, also bet largely, but he was betting on another series, and, at last, risking all his games, on a single deal, with the hope of doubling three times, lost all.

TO DRIVE AWAY RATS.—Some years since a correspondent of the Boston Cultivator recommended potash for this purpose. The rats troubled him very much, so that he felt justified in resorting to extreme measures to effect their expulsion from his premises. He pounded up potash, and strewed it around their holes, and rubbed some under the boards, and on the sides where they came through. The next night he heard a squealing among them, which he supposed was from the caustic nature of the potash that got among their hair or on their bare feet. They disappeared, and for a long time he was exempt from any further annoyance.

## A GREENHORN ON A LOCOMOTIVE.

Mr. Snodgrass, Junior, has been scouting around at the West, and as some of his experiences are rather amusing, we copy an extract, as follows:

When we got to the depot, I went around to get a look at the iron hoss. Thunderation, it wasn't no more like a hoss than a meetin' house. If I was going to describe the animule, I'd say it looked like—well, it looked like—it looked like—darned if I know *what* it looked like, unless it was a regular he devil, snorting fire and brimstone out of his nostrils, and puffing out black smoke all around, and pantin', and heavin', and swelin', and chawin' up red hot coles like they were good. A fellow stood in a little house like, feedin' him all the time, but the more he got the more he wanted, and the more he blowed and snorted. After a spell the feller catched him by the tail, and, great Jericho! he set up a yell that split the ground for more than a mile and a half, and the next minit I felt legs a wagin, and found myself at t'other end o' the vehicles.

I wasn't skeered, but I had three chills and a stroke of the palsy in less than five minits, and my face had a curious brownish yaller-bluish color in it which was perfectly unaccountable to me.

"Well," says I, "comment is superfluous," and I took a seat in the nearest wagin, or car, as they called it, a consarned long steamboat looking thing, with a string of pews down each side big enough to hold a man and a half. Just as I had sat down the horse hollered twice, and started off like a streak, pitching me head first at the stomach of a big Irish woman, and she gave a tremendous grunt, and then ketch'd me by the head and crammed me under the seat; and when I got out and staggered to another seat, the cars was a jumping and tearing along at nigh onto forty thousand miles an hour, and everybody was bobbing up and down like a saw mill, and every wretch of them had their mouths wide open and like they was laffin, but I couldn't hear nothing, the cars kept up such a racket.—Finally they stopped all at once, and then such another laff bursted out of them passengers as I never heard before. Laffin at me, too, that's what made me mad, and I was mad as thunder too. I riz up, and shakin' my fist at them, says I, Ladies and Gentlemen, look a-here, I'm a peaceable stranger——" and away the dern train went like small-pox was in town, and down I tumbled in the seat with a whack like I'd been thrown from the moon, and their cussed mouths flopped open, and the fellers went bobbin up and down again again. I put on an air of magnanimous contempt like, and took no more notice of 'em and very naturally went to bobbin up and down myself.

## A CANADIAN VERDICT.

We find from the Toronto Globe some interesting details of another action against the Great Western R R. Company, to recover damages for the death of Mr Alex. Grant, caused by the terrible accident, at the Desjardins bridge. The action was brought by Mrs. Elizabeth Grant the widow of the deceased. It appeared in evidence that Mr. Grant was a man of great industry, ability and foresight. He had commenced business as a gardener, penniless, 17 years ago, but he realized sufficient to commence a curiosity store on Goat Island, at the Niagara Falls. In it he acquired a considerable amount of property, and at the time of his death was making $2,000 or $3,000 per annum, in regular course of his business. He left behind, property worth about $33,000 and debts to the amount of $18,000. But he was not alive to meet the latter, and certain mortgages being due his property had to be sold, leaving his wife and children, of whom four were girls under sixteen years of age—almost destitute. The jury, after an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict for the plaintiff. Damages as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the widow, | $6,000 |
| 1st child, | 400 |
| 2d do, | 600 |
| 3d do, | 1,000 |
| 4th do, | 1,200 |
| 5th do, | 2,000 |
| | $11,200 |

THE REVULSION IN EUROPE.—The news by the Persia shows that the revulsion is spreading eastward with increased energy. Within the short space of three days, no fewer than fourteen mercantile houses had stopped payment in Hamburgh. Some of these have extensive connections in Denmark and Sweden, and the merchants of Stockholm and Copenhagen suffer severely. Old houses which have stood for years, have either fallen or are tottering.—Business is paralysed, and trade in all the commercial cities of the Baltic is at a stand. The warehouses are crammed with merchandise, but in the unsettled state of prices nothing can be exported. In Paris, the pressure is less severe. Failures are still occuring in England, and private credit has suffered immensely. The working population is in considerable distress, especially the manufacturing towns, where business is almost suspended.

*Living in Santa Fe.*—A correspondent of the Washington Union writes from Santa Fe, New Mexico, as follows:

As a fastidious and querulous visiter once wrote from the White Sulpher Springs in Virginia, so might I write. We have four kinds of meat for breakfast, viz:—ram, lamb chop, and mutton.

Chickens are so very high priced that we seldom ever have the pleasure of feasting on them; occasionally we have a chicken pie, which, as Sam Weller says, is very good when not made out of kittens. Potatoes are selling here at $5 per bushel; chickens, 50 cents apiece; corn, $1,50 per bushel; and other articles of the season at the same rate.

For the Argus.

## THE MOTHERLESS.

Deal gently with the motherless,
Oh! ye that rule their homes,
Cast not a shadow on their brow
Of these deep stricken ones.

Speak softly to the motherless,
A saddened stream is stirred,
From the deep founts of memory,
With every unkind word.

There is a yearning in each heart,
For the sweet strains of yore—
A longing for a mother's voice,
Which sounds for them no more.

Be kind unto the motherless,
Beside thy hearth of glee,
Should there some little ones rest,
Give them thy sympathy.

Look, parents, on thy own fair ones,
And think a mother's smiles,
Once shed a sunshine o'er the brow
Of every orphan child.

Think of the hand that rested
Once fondly on each head—
The eye which gave back looks of love,
Now cold, silent, and dead.

And give thee to these little hearts,
The little love they claim—
Be mothers to the motherless,
In hearts as well as name.

E. H. S.

## MAJ. JACK DOWNING.

The Washington American revives the following from Maj. Downing's Letters, relative to the financial crisis of 1837. The Major was in Washington attending to some particular business for the "Gineral," and in the midst of his labors received a letter from his cousin Ephraim, informing him that he had become disgusted with the apple business, for he had found out a way to get rich forty times as fast as by retailing apples, or as the Major could by attending to political concerns, and not work hard neither. The business was nothing more nor less than buying and selling land. He says:

"Uncle Joshua Downing—you know he's an old fox, and always ready to jump—well, he see how everybody was getting rich, so he went and bought a piece of town land up back of Downingville, and gave his note for a thousand dollars for it. And [illegible] to Uncle Jacob, and took his note for two thousand dollars; and Uncle Jacob sold it to Uncle Zachary, and took his note for three thousand dollars, &c, down to Bill Johnston, who bought it and gave his note for six thousand dollars. 'So you see,' says he, 'there's five of them, that wer'nt worth nine-pence apiece (except Uncle Joshua,) have now got a thousand dollars apiece clear, when their notes are paid, and winds up by advising the Major to come home by all means, forsake his longings after place and position, and buy land before it was all gone.

But the Major, it seems was a little obtuse with regard to the practical part of the operation, for we find him writing to his friend Ephraim: "I can't seem to see how 'tis they all make money so fast in that land business down there, that you tell on. How can all our folks, and Bill Johnston, and all of 'em there in Downingville, make a thousand dollars apiece, just a tradin' round among themselves, when there ain't fifty dollars in money, put it all together, in the whole town? It rather puzzles me a little. As soon as I see 'em all get their thousand dollars cash in hand, I'll give up my commission and come home and buy some land tu."

A BEAUTIFUL INCIDENT.—A naval officer being at sea in a dreadful storm, his lady was sitting in the cabin near him and filled with alarm for the safety of the vessel, was so surprised at his composure and serenity, that she cried out.

"My dear, are you not afraid? How is it possible you can be so calm in such a dreadful storm?"

He rose from his chair, lashed to the deck, supporting himself by a pillar of the bed place, drew his sword, and pointing to the breast of his wife, exclaimed:

"Are you not afraid?"

She instantly answered "No."

"Why?" said the officer.

"Because," rejoined the lady, "I know that this sword is in the hands of my husband, and he loves me too well to hurt me."

"Then," said he, "remember, I know in whom I believe, and that he holds the winds in His fists, and the water in the hollow of His hands."

A MISER IN AGONY.—The house of Brooking, at Gardiner, Maine, was burned on Saturday night week, and in the cellar, after the fire, were found $8000 in gold and silver, fused by the heat. The old man had been in the habit of hiding his money in stone heaps and walls on the farm where he lives, and a long stocking full of silver coin was found in a stone heap, by his brother a short time ago. At the time of the fire he had $600 in bills, and the silver and gold found in the cellar, stowed away under the chamber floor, next the fastening. It was a sight to behold (says a correspondent) to see the old miser frantically calling upon the bystanders to shoot him.

A MOLASSES SPECULATION.—We noticed a lot of molasses now landing on Widgery's wharf, which was originally imported into Baltimore, where it could have been sold for about fifty-five cents per gallon, but was held for a higher price. Not finding a sale there, it was re-shipped to Boston, and not meeting buyers there, was again re-shipped to Portland, where it is selling as it comes from the vessel at twenty-five cents per gallon.—*Portland Adver.*

## FARMERS IN A TIGHT PLACE.

One of the plans for building railroads in Wisconsin, has been to induce the farmers along the route of a road to be built to mortgage their farms to the railroad company, and then the company sells the mortgage to raise the money, guaranteeing to pay the interest and mortgage when due. Those farmers who mortgaged their farms to the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad are just now decidedly in a tight place.—A Correspondent of Fox Lake writes the Milwaukee Wisconsin as follows:

"A principal topic of conversation among the people here is the condition of those who have mortgaged their farms for the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad Company. A very large proportion of the most valuable land in this and the adjoining counties, is covered by these incumbrances, and all the people feel a common interest in the question whether or not they are to be foreclosed. Considerably more than half the days of grace allowed after the protest of the mortgage bond coupons, before the mortgage shall be executed, and the road pass out of the hands of the company, have elapsed, and it is much feared that the directors will not be able if indeed they are desirous, to raise by the first of January, money for them, and for the interest accruing on the farm mortgages.

"Should this be the case, and should the eastern holders of these securities demand payment from the mortgages, it can hardly be doubted that they will be met by well organized resistance. The legal questions of the validity of the papers may be very plain, but the question whether they can be executed here, in opposition to the universal public sentiment, and by officers who derive their power from the people, is not quite so clear.

"The farmers think, and not without reason, that they have been swindled.—They were induced to give their mortgages by misrepresentations, and the money raised by them has been misappropriated. It may be very apparent to a disinterested observer, that this does not prejudice the rights of the third parties, who have purchased them in good faith. But people here will regard them as a particeps criminis, or in the not much more enviable [illegible] wealthy and oppressive capitalists, seeking to drive industrious laborers from their homesteads. Coming thus as individuals from different places, with no community of interest, and obliged to contend with the united people, and under the disadvantage of strong public disapprobation, they will have but a sorry time of it."

The Washington county Democrat gives a case in its knowledge:

"In the town of Polk, a farmer mortgaged his farm for stock in the La Crosse railroad, to the amount of $2,000. The Democrat calculates that with the interest on the mortgage, the future probable valuation of his farm, and the present rates of the stock, the farmer will lose $2,340 by the operation. Our agricultural friend, it says, is somewhat in the situation of the man who had an enraged tiger by the tail—extremely dangerous to hold on, and certain death to let go."

It is said that from 2,000 to 3,000 farms are thus mortgaged to railroads in Wisconsin; that the railroads cannot pay, and to release their farms will strip nine-tenths of them of the hard earnings of many years.

## "Uncle Sam's Farm."

The Boston Post thus figures up some of Uncle Sam's property:

| | |
|---|---|
| Farms and cultivated soil. | $5,000,000,000. |
| Horses, cattle, sheep, &c. | 1,500,000,000. |
| Agricultural implements. | 500,000,000. |
| Mines. | 4,500,000,000. |
| Railways and canals. | 1,100,000,000. |
| Factories, mills and machine shops. | 400,000,000. |
| Commercial marine. | 200,000,000. |
| Agricultural produce, domestic manufacture, and foreign goods on hand. | 1,000,000,000. |
| Gold and silver coin and bullion. | 300,000,000. |
| Public lands, ships of war, fortifications, navy yards, public buildings, &c. | 4,000,000,000. |
| Grand total. | $22,000,000,000. |

ECLIPSES.—There will be four eclipses during the year 1858, two of the sun and two of the moon:—

1st. A partial eclipse of the moon February 27, only partly visible in the United States. The moon will rise partly eclipsed, which will take place generally after the time of the greatest phase.

2d. An annular eclipse of the sun March 15. The sun will be centrally eclipsed on the meridian in longitude 8.45 w. of Greenwich, latitude 45.44 north. In some parts of the United States the sun will be partially eclipsed.

3d. A partial eclipse of the moon Aug. 24. At some places the first contact with the penumbra will not be visible; but to most places in the United States the whole eclipse will be visible.

4th. A total eclipse of the sun Sept. 7. This eclipse will be total on the meridian. The sun will be centrally eclipsed in the southern hemisphere only.

THE CORN ROTTING AT THE WEST.—The Missouri Democrat has news from Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky, that the corn is rotting to a disastrous extent, both that which is on the stalks and in the cribs. This, says the Democrat, is a matter of grave importance.

## A NORWEGIAN CATARACT.

Bayard Taylor, who was travelling recently in Norway, gives the following description of a Norwegian Cataract, called the Voring Foss, which we take from one of his letters to the N. Y. *Tribune.* Only think of a cataract one thousand feet high, or six times higher than the Falls of Niagara.

At last we approached the wreath of whirling spray, and heard the hollow roar of the Voring Foss. The chasm yawning before us, another step, we stood on the brink. I seized the branch of a tough pine sappling as a support and leaned over. My head did not swim, the height was too great for that, the impression too grand and wonderful. The shelf of the rock on which I stood projected far out over the gulf twelve hundred feet deep, whose opposite side rose in one grand escarpment from the bottom to a height of eight hundred feet above my head. On this wall, wet with eternal spray, was painted a splendid rainbow forming two thirds of a circle before it melted in the gloom below.

A little stream fell in one long thread of silver from the summit, like a plumb-line dropped to measure the two thousand feet. On my right hand the stream, coming down from the level of the field in a torn twisted and boiling mass, reached the brink of the gulf at a point about four-hundred feet below me, whence it fell in a single sheet to the bottom, a depth of between eight and nine-hundred feet.

Could one view it from below, this fall would present one of the grandest spectacles in the world. In height, volume of water and sublime spectacle it has no equal. The spectator however, looks down upon it from a great height above its brink, whence it is foreshortened that he can only guess its majesty and beauty. By lying upon your belly and thrusting your head out beyond the pines, you can safely peer into the dread abyss, and watch throughout the vortex of whirling spray in its tortured womb, the starry coruscations which radiate from the bottom of the fall like rockets of water incessantly exploding. But this view as sublime as it is, only whets the desire to stand below and see the river with its sprayey crest shining against the sky, make but one leap from heaven to hell.—Some persons have succeeded by entering the chasm at its mouth in the valley below, in getting far enough to see a portion of the fall, the remainder being concealed by a projecting rock; and the time will come, no doubt, when somebody will have energy enough to carry a path to its foot. I envy the travellers who will then visit the Voring Foss.

## Downward Pro[illegible]

The principle is this and will ever remain in force, that men by nature are free.—[Continental Congress, 1779.

It is conceded, on all hands, that the right to be free can never be alienated—[Continental Congress.

It is among my first wishes to see some plan by which Slavery in this country may be abolished by law.—[Washington.

Slavery is contrary to the law of nature and of nations.—[William Wirt.

Slavery is repugnant to the principles of Christianity; it prostrates every benevolent action of the human heart.—[Patrick Henry.

The way, I hope, is preparing, under the auspices of Heaven, for a total emancipation.—[Jefferson.

The South now maintains that Slavery is right, natural and necessary, and does not depend on the differences of complexion. The laws of the Slave States justify the holding of white men in bondage.—[Richmond Enquirer.

Slavery is the creature of local law, and can claim neither protection, existence nor recognition in the Constitution. Slavery does not and can not exist in Kansas while it remains a Territory. The Constitution neither protects nor recognizes Slavery in the Territories.—[Lewis Cass.

Slavery existed at that period (1854) and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This has at last been decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery.—[James Buchanan.

MARRIAGE IN INDIANA.—A rather singular case has recently been decided in Indiana, by which it is declared that marriage in that State requires no formalities to make it legal, except the mere agreement of the parties; that it is a civil contract only, and differs from other civil contracts merely in this—that it cannot be dissolved, even by mutual consent. It is provided in section seven of the Revised Statutes of Indiana, that "no marriage shall be void, or voidable, for the want of license or other formalities required by law, if either of the parties thereto believe it to be legal marriage at the time." It is further provided that the agreement must be recorded, but the failure or neglect to do this is only punishable by a fine.

A SURE REMEDY FOR A FELON.—It is said by somebody, who pretends to know all about it, that the following is a remedy for the felon: take a pint of soft soap, and stir it in air slacked lime till it is of the consistency of glazier's putty. Make a leather thimble, fill it with this composition and insert the finger therein and change the composition once in twenty minutes, and a cure is certain. We happen to know that the above is a certain remedy and recommend it to any who may be troubled with that disagreeable ailment.—*Buffalo Advertiser.*

CRAMP.—Those who may be subject in the night time to that excruciating pain called the cramp, will be doubtless glad to learn that by tying any kind of bandage very tight around the leg, immediately above the knee, and this unpleasant sensation will be instantaneously removed.

## GEN. WALKER.

The complicity of the administration with Gen. Walker is no longer a matter of doubt notwithstanding its utterances to the contrary in the mendacious message lately sent to Congress by the President. This is shown in the jesuitism of the orders sent to Com. Paulding, and under which he thinks he was justified in acting. They are as follows.

SIR:—From information received at this Department, there is reason to believe that lawless persons are now engaged within the limits of the United States in setting on foot and preparing the means for military expeditions to be carried on against the territories of Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica—Republics with whom the U. S. are at peace—in violation of the sixth section of the act of Congress, approved 20th, April 1818. And under the eighth section of the said act it is made lawful for the President, or such persons as he shall empower, "to employ the land and naval forces of the United States, and the militia thereof for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the Territories or jurisdiction of the United States." I am, therefore, directed by the President, to call your attention to the subject, and to urge you to use all due diligence, and to avail yourself of all legitimate means at your command to enforce these and all other provisions of the said act of 20th of April, 1818, against those who may be found to be engaged in setting on foot or preparing military expeditions against territories of Mexico, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, so manifestly prejudicial to the national character and so injurious to the national interest. And you are, also, hereby instructed promptly to communicate to this Department the earliest information you may receive relative to such expedition.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

[Signed] LEWIS CASS.

The Commodore was instructed to consider these instructions as addressed to himself, and to act accordingly.

If any one is silly enough to regard these instructions as meant to cover the arrest of Walker, after he had landed, let him read the following dispatches from Washington to the N. Y. Times:

"Secretary Cass denounces the arrest of Walker and his men by Com. Paulding as illegal, inexcusable and unauthorized.

Com. Paulding will doubtless be court-martialed immediately.

The Commodore's instructions were intended only to direct him to Walker's *landing*.

The Administration is very emphatic in repudiating the action of Commodore Paulding, and denouncing it as a violation of the sovereignty of Nicaragua and of the American Constitution. Our power over the fillibusters, it is held, ceased the moment they had entered upon the jurisdiction of a foreign power.

There is no doubt that Commodore Paulding will be at once ordered home for a trial.

The Southern men are very violent in their denunciation of Paulding, denying his right to decide that Walker is a citizen of the United States, and claim it to be the duty of the Government to send him and his men back in a national ship.

So, then, these instructions were meant only to prevent the *landing* of Gen Walker not to arrest or molest him after he had landed. The Administration took good care to have such officers at New Orleans as would permit Walker to *escape*, and such a vessel at Greytown as would permit him to *land*, keeping Com. Paulding securely out of the way, intending to wash its hands and disclaim all power over him, after he had by its complicity, got upon foreign foreign soil; but Paulding has accomplished a feat never dreamed of in its programme, and the Administration considers itself outraged by the super-serviceableness of its Commodore. That he will be punished for spoiling its plans there can be no doubt.

As to Walker, he has been brought home only to be permitted to go off on another expedition. The N. Y. Times says:

"The result of this movement will probably be highly favorable to the ultimate consummation of Walker's schemes. He goes to New Orleans to be put upon trial. A trial there for such an offence will be a farce. He will be speedily and triumphantly acquitted—and will forthwith enter upon preparations for a renewed invasion of Nicaragua. The *eclat* of the proceedings will augment his army—and the unmistakable favor of the Government will protect his departure and his landing. Naval officers will be very careful how they brave the terrors of a Court-Martial by any excess of zeal for his arrest. And the whole world will be more than ever satisfied, that in spite of all its professions, the stars and stripes are really in league with the flag of the buccaneer."

There can be no doubt, moreover, from the whole tone of the Southern press and Southern politicians, that Walker is acting in concert with many of the most prominent men in different States of that section, or rather after a perfect understanding of their views, and engaging their co-operation Now that the experiment of endorsing Kansas is likely to turn out a failure and non-paying enterprise, the effort will be to concentrate sectional sentiment upon Nicaragua, and to make it an issue in 1860, as Texas was made in 1844. Democratic policy is already shaping itself in this direction.

P. S. It will be seen by our dispatches, that Gen. Cass has discharged Walker, and left him free to go and do as he pleases.—This completes the first act of infamy.—For the next we will not have long to wait.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

NEBRASKA MONEY.—It seems that large quantities of this worthless money have been put into circulation in Illinois. The Chicago wholesale dealers have resolved to recommend to country dealers not to take it and to promise that they will extend to them every possible aid in holding on to their goods rather than sell them for such worthless trash.

*Chronic Diarrhœa.*—We have in possession the certificate of a respectable citizen, testifying that he was entirely cured of this dreadful disease by using *Bœrhave's Holland Bitters.*

We shall take pleasure in showing the certificate to any person doubting this statement.

For the Argus.

## BEAVER COUNTY TEACHER'S INSTITUTE.

Pursuant to announcement the Teachers and Friends of Education, convened in the Hall of the Union School Building, in New Brighton, on Monday, the 28th of December, 1857, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

Meeting called to order by County Superintendent, Mr. R. N. Avery.

J. H. Duggan, J. B. Guilford and S. Osborn, were appointed a committee on permanent organization—who retired, and in a few minutes reported as follows:—for President, R. N. Avery; for Vice Presidents, D. Critchlow and Dr. I. Winans; Secretaries, Wm. Reed and J. McMilleny, which upon motion was adopted. The Institute being permanently organized, Messrs. Guilford, Critchlow and Cuthbertson, were appointed a Committee to prepare business for the Institute.

Adjourned to meet at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

*Afternoon Session.*

Meeting called to order by the President, and minutes of morning session adopted. Mr. Guilford Chairman of Committee on business, announced that the subject of English Grammar would be first taken up, and 45 minutes devoted to a Lecture upon that subject, by Mr. Burt, of Pittsburgh; then 30 minutes allowed for the discussion of the same by Teachers present. To be followed by a Lecture upon Arithmetic, by Prof Curry—subject to the same rules and regulations. The substance of the above Lectures cannot be given at this time, but suffice it to say, that they were truly interesting, and duly appreciated by all present, and taken in connection with the discussions that followed, cannot fail to be of vast benefit to all engaged in the noble work of training the mind.

The Committee announce as the order of exercises for Evening Session, a Lecture by Prof Dean, upon the Injurious Tendency of the Teachers Profession; to be followed by a discussion upon the following question, viz: Should the Rules of Arithmetic, as laid down in the books be dispensed with.

Adjourned to meet at 6½ o'clock.

*Evening Session.*

Meeting called to order by the President, and opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. Reeves. Minutese read and approved.

Prof Dean, of Pittsburgh, was here introduced to the audience, and in his usual happy and eloquent style, addressed them upon the subject allotted him; after which quite an animated discussion upon the question submitted—Prof. Thompson, of Pittsburgh, taking the lead, and being followed by Messrs. Curry, Burt, Guilford and others, affording quite a fund of amusement, as well as imparting much substantial information to the large audience that greeted them with their presence.

*Tuesday Morning, Dec. 29th.*

Institute convened and was opened with prayer by Rev. Critchlow. Secreta[illegible] being absent, upon motion S. Osborn [illegible]pointed Secretary *pro tem.*

The order of exercises was announced to be first, Lecture, Natural Sciences in Public Schools, by Prof. Dean Arithmetic, by Prof. Thompson. Discussion upon the above subjects was participated in by Messrs. Curry, Dean, Burt, Newell and others, up to the hour of adjournment; affording a rich fund of information to all present. It was then announced that in the afternoon Mr. Burt would continue the subject of English Grammar; to be followed by Mr. Newell, upon the method of teaching Geography.

Adjourned to meet at 1 1-2 o'clock.

*Afternoon Session.*

Institute assembled at 1 1-2 o'clock.—President in the chair; minutes of morning session read and approved. The continuation of the subject of English Grammar was called up, and responded to by Mr. Burt in an able and masterly manner.

Mr. Newell, of Pittsburgh, next gave a dessertation upon the mode of teaching Geography successfully,—giving many practical hints of much utility to those engaged in teaching that branch of Science; this was followed by quite an animated discussion upon the same by Messrs. Matthews, Curry, Guilford, Burt, Newell and Dean, much to the animation and we trust the edification of the audience.

Adjourned to meet at 6 1-2 o'clock.

*Evening Session.*

Institute opened with prayer by Rev. Wm. Reeves. Minutes of afternoon session read and approved. Mr. Guilford appeared upon the stand and delivered an admirable Lecture upon the "Relation of Education to its Age." On this occasion we were greeted with an overflowing house, showing that the people were waking up upon this subject. After the lecture, the question, "How far should the State provide for the Education of her children," was introduced, and John Cuthbertson, Esq. called upon to open the discussion. Prof. Thompson, Hon. John Allison, Mr. Burt, B. B Chamberlin, Esq., Dr. D. Stanton and others, in turn, entertained the audience until a late hour, upon the discussion of the above question; and indeed we very much regret that we cannot furnish your readers with a synopsis of their several addresses.

Committee announce as the order of exercises for to-morrow morning, first, "Primary Schools," Mr. Burt; second, Fractions, Prof. Thompson; third, Essay, "Relative duties of Parents and Teachers," by Miss M'Curdy.

Adjourned till 9 o'clock, A. M.

*Morning Session Dec. 30.*

Institute convened at the appointed hour, prayer by Rev. Critchlow; minutes of evening session read and approved. The subject "Primary Schools," taken up by Mr. Burt, and dwelt upon in an able and masterly manner. On motion the 30 minutes allotted to discussion upon subjects presented, was in this case dispensed with, and the time appropriated to treat upon "Reading," and the chair appointed, Prof. Dean to lead in the exercises, joined by Mr Burt and Prof. Thompson.

"Fractions" was then taken up by Prof. Thompson, who occupied the full time allotted to the subject, giving many useful, and practical illustrations, in elucidating the subject.

Miss McCurdy a Teacher in the Grammar Department of New Brighton Union School, read to the Institute, a well written Essay, upon the "Relative duties of Parents and Teachers."

*Exercises for Afternoon Session.*

First, continuation of English Grammar, Mr. Burt. Second, lecture on Penmanship, by Mr. Douthett. Third, Extraction of Roots, Mr. Simpson. Adjourned to 1 1-2 O'clock, P. M.

*Afternoon Session.*

Institute met pursuant to adjournment, minutes of morning session read and approved, Mr. Burt appeared upon the stage, in continuation of his subject, "English Grammar," his lecture at this time, was devoted to that part of the subject, styled "Analysis of Sentences," and from the manner in which he treated the subject, none could fail to receive much information useful to them, not only as Teachers, but in the retirement of private life. Next followed a lecture upon 'Penmanship,' by Mr. Douthett, [illegible] the Iron City College Pittsburgh, who [illegible] the same with a graphic description of the formation of letters upon the "board."

"Extraction of Roots," by Mr. Simpson of Allegheny City, followed by Prof. Thompson and Curry, brought us up to the hour of adjournment.

*Exercise for Evening Session.*

"Mental Training," Mr. Newell. "Female Education," Prof. Thompson. Adjourned to meet at 6 1-2 O'clock, P. M.

*Evening Session.*

Institute convened; Prayer by Rev. Critchlow, minutes of afternoon session adopted.

On motion, a committee of three persons were appointed, to act in connection, with the County Superintendent, in making this a permanent Institution. Mr. J. B. Matthews, Mr. Curry and Mr. Duff were appointed said committee.

Mr. Newell's lecture upon mental training was indeed a masterly effort, an intellectual feast, and "Female Education" by Prof Thompson, followed by Mr. Curry and Prof Dean, which was nothing short of what might be expected at their hands, being experienced and practical Educators.

The following preamble and resolutions were offered by Mr. Cuthbertson, and unanimously adopted.

"Whereas, great interests of the people of Pennsylvania require that all her children should be well instructed; and whereas the present noble system of Common Schools in this Commonwealth, is rendered partly inefficient, for the want of competent, educated, practical Teachers; and whereas, we believe the profession of the Teacher can only be elevated, and their usefulness extended, by making them familiar with general knowledge, and the theory and practice of their profession, Therefore

Resolved, That we deem it a duty, due by the State to herself, her citizens, and her system of popular education, to establish in various sections of Pennsylvania at her own expense, such normal schools, as may be required to furnish her Common Schools, with experienced and properly educated Teachers.

Resolved, That the friends of Common Schools hereby express their gratitude to the former and present Board of School Directors of the Borough of New Brighton for the impetus given to the cause of popular education in this county, by the erection [illegible] the Noble Temple of Instruction, in [illegible] this Institute has held its sessions.

[illegible]ed, That we congratulate the citizens [illegible] this county upon their good fortune in securing the services of Mr. R. N. Avery as County Superintendent of Common Schools, recognizing in him all the qualifications of talent, education, and experience, which the important duties of the office require. On motion

Resolved, That the Lecturers, and gentlemen who constituted the regular board of Instructors, for the able and attractive manner in which they have treated the various topics assigned them, merit and receive the hearty thanks of this Institute.—On motion

Resolved, That the Teachers and friends of education from abroad, attendant upon this Institute return, to the citizens of New Brighton, their warmest thanks for the kindness and hospitality experienced at their hands during their brief sojourn here. On motion

Resolved, That an invitation be extended by the Teachers of this County, and Citizens of New Brighton to the State Teachers Association to hold its next meeting in this place. On motion

Resolved, That the thanks of this Institute be tendered to the officers for the efficient manner in which they performed their duty." On motion

Resolved, That the proceedings of the meetings of this Institute, together with the addresses and essays, that can be obtained for that purpose, be published in the Pennsylvania School Journal and in the papers of our County.

R. N. AVERY, Pres't.

WILLIAM REED, Sec'y,

SAMUEL OSBORN, Sec'y *pro tem.*

(*Star* please copy.)

MINNESOTA.—We find in the St. Paul papers the result of the election as announced by the canvassers. The Republicans have been cheated out of the election of their candidates by perjury the most barefaced and swindling the most glaring. The systematic rascality practiced, surpasses anything yet witnessed, even in Kansas. The true vote for *Governor*, gives Ramsey over 1000 majority. Had the election been honestly conducted and the returns fairly counted, the whole Republican ticket would have been elected.

*Holloways Pills as a Remedy for Dyspepsia.*—No one who has seen the effect of Holloway's Pills in cases of Dyspepsia, can believe for a moment that this depressing and dangerous disease is incurable.—The patient who has suffered from it for years, whose strength, appetite and cheerfulness seem utterly gone; to whom life is a burthen, and who has long ceased to hope for relief, may be radically cured by a course of this powerful stomachic and mild aperient. Hundreds of instances of this kind are on record.

*Bargains in Clothing*—Carnaghan, Allegheny City, whose advertisement appears in another column, is, it appears, notwithstanding the tightness of the times, having a fine run of business, since his "closing out" sales commenced, on Monday, Nov 16. His motives for disposing of his stock at such low rates are two fold. First, to get rid of Winter Goods in their season, and next to open the Spring trade with a stock entirely new.

### Indignation Meeting.

MOBILE, Jan. 4.—A great indignation meeting was held here last night. Resolutions were adopted censuring the Administration for the seizure of Gen. Walker by Com. Paulding, and demanding his restoration and the repeal of the neutrality laws.

# BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor

BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 6, 1858.

## DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between M. & J. Weyand, in the publication of the Beaver County Argus, was dissolved by mutual consent, on the 20th of December. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm are earnestly requested to call at the Argus Office and settle their accounts.

M. WEYAND,
J. WEYAND.

Beaver, Dec. 23, 1857.

COAL! COAL!!—Those of our patrons that desire to settle their accounts with Coal, will please send it in as soon as may be convenient.

☞If "SMITH" will inform us to which branch of this numerous family he belongs, he shall have a hearing in our columns.

## KANSAS AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

That the President has greatly disappointed the expectations of his Northern supporters, in reference to his Kansas policy, will admit of no question. That he has betrayed their confidence, ignored the platform upon which he was elected, repudiated "squatter sovereignty," falsified his own pledges, and those of his friends, and surrendered himself a willing victim to Southern influence, is also undeniable, and susceptible of the easiest and strongest proof. Mr. Buchanan assumed the functions of the Government, under the most flattering and favorable circumstances. His opponents looked upon him as a double-faced, scheming, heartless and selfish politician; but having for many years been associated in the public service with Clay, Calhoun and Webster, his followers took pride in holding him up as a Statesman of the olden time—cool, far seeing, self-reliant, and of strong intellect, great experience and enlarged views. How grievously have all their hopes been disappointed!! How far have these predictions fallen short of fulfillment! In surrendering his personal independence, and merging himself in the Cincinnati Platform, he exhibited the most mortifying subserviency to party. In the utterance of the declaration that the Constitution carried Slavery into all the territories, he went farther than any Northern man of standing ever before dared to go. In countenancing the election frauds in Kansas; in permitting a large number of the counties to be disfranchised, and allowed no voice in the selection of delegates to form a Constitution; recognizing as valid the action of a body thus chosen in defiance of the popular will; and acquiescing in the attempt of a small Minority to force an abominable instrument, called a Constitution, upon an unwilling Majority, without the privilege of a vote upon it, Mr Buchanan has evinced an abjectness, in pandering to Southern arrogance and dictation, more glaring and pitiable than that which characterized the reign of poor Pierce.

The destruction of the Missouri Compromise was looked upon as a flagrant and unjustifiable violation of good faith. It shocked the feelings of the people, and provoked a very tempest of wrath, which was only allayed by the plausible decoy of "popular sovereignty," and the oft-repeated declaration that the citizens of Kansas should be left perfectly free to regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.—They have seen Missourians invade Kansas, and with knife and revolver in hand, trample down the rights of the citizens, and force upon them a Legislative body that gave them a set of laws, which, for cool atrocity stand forward, confessedly without a parallel in the history of any civilized government. They have seen Reeder and Shannon, and Geary, and Walker, one after the other, sent out in the capacity of Governor, each one possessing the confidence of the Administration, and each one promising a speedy and honorable solution of the existing difficulties. They have seen each and all of them while there, subjected to every conceivable species of insult and indignity, and after the lapse of a brief period, compelled to turn their steps homeward, embarrassed, dejected, disgraced, and the smiles of the Executive withdrawn from them. They have seen both the preceding and the present administration, instead of punishing the guilty, and protecting the wronged and the oppressed, actually aiding the oppressors; winking at their frauds, and mustering into the territory the troops of the United States, in order to intimidate, harass and compel obedience to a system of tyranny, and a code of laws, unconstitutional, barbarous, and abhorrent to every feeling and sentiment of humanity.

All these things have been witnessed, and have found a deep lodgment in the public mind. And now, if, in addition to this catalogue of accumulated wrongs and outrages, the Administration is determined upon using the patronage of the Government, to whip its adherents into the support of this last crowning act of villainy—the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution—in defiance of the will of the majority in Kansas, and in defiance of the popular sentiment in the free States, and thus inflict a deep and irreparable injury, not only upon the citizens of that territory, but upon the people of the entire Union, its early and inevitable doom will be

"The knell, the shroud, the mattock and the grave,
The deep, damp vault, the darkness and the worm!"

The patience of an insulted and outraged people is well nigh exhausted. They have looked on in amazement, and have been asked to endure—and have endured—that which no people ought to endure. They have chafed under the cruel infliction, until further submission and forbearance seems impossible. Let the Democracy, under the spur of the Administration, but rush through this last act of infamy, and they will find the phrenzy of the people worked up to a point so high that it can not fail to result in a total annihilation of that party. It needs but this one straw to "break the camel's back." This setting at nought the popular will; this gloating over usurpation, and the infliction of cruel wrong, and the advancement of a principle only to violate it at the first opportunity, and then taunt, and jeer, and deride those who were simple-minded enough to give it an honest support, is rapidly approaching a conclusion. The people will redress these grievances promptly, firmly and sternly. The popular voice, sooner or later, will be heard, and the popular will must be respected. Let tyrants fear and tremble.

☞The returns thus far from Oregon, show a majority of over 5,000 against Slavery.

A NEW COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—About the most useful thing that any person in business, can have in these times, is a correct and reliable Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brothers have just commenced the publication of "Peterson's Philadelphia Counterfeit Detector and Bank Note List"—a monthly quarto publication which contains all the information that can be obtained in regard to all Counterfeits, Broken Banks, and the rates of discount on all the Bank Notes of the country. Messrs Drexel & Co. the well known Bankers and Brokers, of that city, will supervise it and make the corrections in each number of the list, so that it may be perfectly relied on, while the well known house of E. W. Clark & Co., Commission Stock and Exchange Brokers, will correct the Stock List.—Not being intended to subserve the purpose of any banking house, as most of the Detectors do, it will be a useful and reliable publication to the whole business community, and we would advise all of our readers to remit the price of one year's subscription to the publishers at once for it. The price is but ONE DOLLAR a year. To Clubs, Four copies for $3,00, or Ten copies for $7,00; or Twenty-five copies for $15,00. Address all orders to T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chesnut st., Philadelphia.

REV. W. G. TAYLOR.—The Pittsburgh Dispatch speaks thus complimentarily of an Address recently delivered by the above named gentleman, late of this place:

"Rev. W. G. Tayler, of Tarentum, repeated on Christmas day, by special request of his people, to a large congregation, his lecture on "The True Theory of Wealth," in which he showed the duty of every man to secure a competency—the way by which every man may secure a competency—the reason why so many do not secure a competency, and the temptations of large wealth. The lecture, it is said, shows much profound and logical thought, research and practical knowledge.

DROWNED MAN FOUND.—The Coroner last week held an inquest on the body of a man, found in the Ohio River, near Phillipsburg.—The body when first discovered, was partly embedded in the sand, and had evidently lain in that position for several weeks. The deceased was apparently about 45 years of age, 5 feet 10 inches in height, black hair, was newly shaved, and had on satinett pants, check shirt, and flannel drawers. There were no papers about his person by which his name or his residence could be ascertained.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, for the month of January is about as attractive and beautiful as Art and industry and a long array of eminent contributors can make it. Its engravings, illustrations, &c., are executed in a style of grandeur difficult to excel. Altogether, as a Useful, Ornamental and Instructive periodical it deservedly occupies the front rank. TERMS—$3 per annum; or, if any of our subscribers will furnish us with their names and money, we can procure it for $2.

NEW OFFICER SWORN IN.—Wm. Henry, Esq, the recently elected Treasurer of Beaver county, entered upon his duties on Monday last. We are strongly of the belief that Mr. H. will prove himself as active, efficient and popular, as any one that has ever before occupied the office.

We will do Mr Anderson, the out-going Treasurer, the justice to say, that he has made a faithful and obliging officer, and retires, attended by the best wishes of men of all parties, for future prosperity.

☞Mr. Stewart, the Member of Congress from this District, availing himself of the Congressional Holiday respite, visited his home in Mercer, last week. He was doubtless in his seat again on Monday.

CONVICTED.—The trial of John Lutz, for the murder of Richard O'Leary, was brought to a close in Pittsburgh last week. The Jury returned a verdict of "Guilty of Murder in the First Degree." A motion was made for a new trial.

OLD SOLDIERS.—The soldiers of the War of 1812, hold three Conventions on the 8th inst., at Philadelphia, New York and Washington City.

☞The Legislatures of those staunch Democratic States—Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina—have legalized the suspensions of their respective banks.

☞The State Legislature convened on Monday last. Mr. Imbrie, our Representative, left on Friday to enter upon the discharge of his duties.

☞The number of prisoners confined in the Western Penitentiary at the close of the last month was 187—185 males, and 2 females.

## Late from Kansas.

The St Louis Democrat says that passengers arrived in that city report the following: On Fridry the 25th ult, news reached Leavenworth that an engagement took place between the troops of Gen. Lane at Sugar Mound and the dragoons. The officers ordered Lane to surrender, which he refused; the dragoons charged, but were repulsed with the loss of three of their number.—The dragoons retired and sent to Denver for reinforcements. Denver ordered three companies of dragoons to the seat of war, and it was expected there would be bloody work As soon as the news of the engagement was received, the people commenced organizing and hurrying to assist Lane, and it was expected that before the dragoons arrived, Lane would be reinforced to 2500. Intense excitement exists among the people of Lawrence who are preparing to take the field. Calhoun has fled from the territory.

### Washington City News.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 4.—The *Union* of this morning, speaking of Nicaraguan affairs, says it is quite clear that the breaking up of Gen. Walker's expedition was the very result contemplated by the previous instructions, however much the manner and mode of the interruption may have been in conflict with Com. Paulding's instructions on the strict rules of international law. It is not probable that these instructions contemplated the landing of forces on the soil of Nicaragua, but it is also not probable that that government will complain of the aggression. The *Union* also says that the policy of the President as enunciated in the message will undoubtedly be pursued in relation to Nicaragua, but the whole article is non committal in regard to the views of the administration in relation to Commodore Paulding's course.

## THIRTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 4.—*House.*—Mr. Clingman, from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported a resolution that the President be requested, if in his opinion it is not incompatible with the public interests to communicate all the information in his possession, relative to the seizure of Gen. Walker and his company.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, said he should like the gentleman to modify his resolution so as to call for information respecting the fitting out of an expedition in this country for Walker.

Mr. Clingman replied that he would modify his resolution if he had the power, but it being a report from a committee, he would not do so.

The resolution was received under a suspension of the rules by a vote of yeas 117, nays 47.

After some debate the resolution was passed.

After transacting some unimportant business, the House adjourned.

*Senate.*—Mr. Pugh asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the admission of Kansas into the Union, which was referred to the committee on Territories. He stated that he offered the bill as a compromise, and explained that it provides for the admission of Kansas into the union under the Lecompton Constitution with the same boundaries as defined by the bill of the last Congress. It also requires that the 7th article of that constitution, relative to slavery, shall be submitted to the direct vote of the qualified electors on the 7th of April next, and that the returns of this election shall be made to the Governor of the territory instead of the President of the Convention, the election to be conducted in obedience to the laws in force on the 7th of November last. It also provides that the Constitution shall not be so construed as to limit or impair the right of the people at any time to call a convention fo the purpose of altering, amending or abolishing their form of Government subject to the United States; the ordinance of the constitution in *reference to the public lands* to be rejected. Mr. Pugh stated that he would avail himself of an early opportunity to explain the provisions of the bill more in detail.

## THE TWO-FACED ADMINISTRATION

The double faced, hypocritical administration of James Buchanan is thus happily hit off in an article which we copy from the N. Y. Courier and Enquirer:

"There seems to be some strange fatality attending president Buchanan's outgivings—something which is perpetually breeding varience between his doctrines and his acts, between his profession and performances. In the honesty of his heart he gives instructions to Governor Walker, and soon, in the honesty of his heart he cuts off Gov. Walker's head for carrying out the instructions. He blows a brave blast against fillibusterism, and straightway opens the gate for Walker and his fillibustering crew to try another bout with Central America. But what we want particularly to advert to now is the somewhat grotesque incongruity between his high-pitched diatribe against paper currency in his Message, and the paper currency measure he is now in such hot haste pushing through the Senate. It was in a boastful as well as a thankful vein that the President said to Congress, two weeks ago last Tuesday, 'Thanks to the independent treasury, the Government has not suspended payment, as it was compelled to do by the failure of the banks in 1837. *It will continue to discharge its liabilities to the people in gold and silver;*' and now, the next thing we hear is the cry of distress, *Rags, Rags, or we die!*

"Now whether the desired emission of Treasury notes is or is not the best mode of supplying the financial necessities of the Administration, we shall not discuss. We have only to say that the call for it comes with very poor grace from the authors and endorsers of the language employed in the Executive Message. Had a loan been asked, there would perhaps have been nothing out of keeping. In fact the President with his Secretary would have appeared to decided advantage tipping into the Treasury their kegs of borrowed, shining gold. The clink would have chimed in with the metallic ring of the Message, and, we dare say, been pleasant music to the ears of the people. But when we see the pair turn away from any such consistent mode of supplying their wants, and craving permission to manufacture the very rags they have been abusing, it seems odd enough. The good-natured will laugh; the ill-natured, we fear, will sneer.

"'The first duty which these banks owe to the public,' said the President in his Message, 'is to keep in their vaults a sufficient amount of gold and silver to insure the convertibility of their notes into coin at *all times and under all circumstances,*' and he recommended the passage of a compulsory bankrupt act for banks which would make it 'the irreversible organic law of each bank's existence that a suspension of specie payments shall produce its civil death.' If this principle be right in all its rigor, why should it not as well apply to the paper money of the Government? The Government suspends specie payments. It has asked Congress to authorize it to emit twenty million of 'promises to pay'—twenty millions which for the time are absolutely irredeemable. Does the Government thereby make itself bankrupt? Does it incur the stigma the President tries to fix upon the banks? And yet, why not? Where is the essential difference between paper currency emitted by the Federal Government and paper currency emitted by banks chartered by State Governments, a difference whereby the failure in the one case to be instantly convertible into coin should be all right and proper, and the failure in the other case be visited with summary destruction? If there be a difference, why should it be in favor of the Government paper, which has no specie basis whatever, when all bank paper has and must have a specie basis? Let the President learn charity. These anathemas do not become him, nor are they perfectly safe. Like other curses, there is danger of their coming home to roost."

☞There is not in the world a better liver remedy or a cure for debilitated system than Dr. Sanford's Invigorator, for it has been fully tried in a large and extended practice till its results are fully known, and now it is offered as a tried remedy, and one that can be relied on.

☞Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham Beaver and druggists generally.

## DEFYING THE GOVERNMENT.

Among the documents received at Washington from the head quarters of the Utah army, is a letter from Brigham Young, dated October 16th, in which, replying to Col. Alexander, he says:

"If you come here for peaceful purposes you have no use for weapons of war. We wish, and ever have wished, for peace, and have ever sued for it all the day long, as our bitterest enemies know full well; and though the wicked, with the Administration at their head, have determined we shall have no peace except it be to lie down in death, in the name of Israel's God we will have peace, even though we be compelled by our enemies to fight for it. If you persist in your attempts to permanently locate an army in this Territory, contrary to the wishes and constitutional rights of the people therein, thus aiding the Administration in their unhallowed efforts to palm their corrupt officials upon us and protect them, the black-legs, black-hearted *scoundrels*, whore-masters and murderers, as was the sole intention in sending you and your troops here, you will have to meet a mode of warfare against which your tactics furnished you no information. In regard to myself and certain others, having placed ourselves in a position of rebellion and hostility to the Government of the U. S., I am perfectly aware, and we understand it [illegible] true and most loyal position for bette[illegible] our enemies can inform us. We, of a[illegible] ple, are endeavoring to preserve and perpetuate the genius of the Constitution and constitutional law, while the Administration and the troops they have ordered to Utah are in fact themselves the rebels; and in hostility to the General Government; and if George Washington was now living and at the helm of our Government, he would hang the Administration as high as he did Andre, and that, too, with a far better grace and to a much greater subserving of the best interests of the country."

After much similar defiant language, Young says:

"By virtue of my office as Governor of the Territory of Utah, I command you to marshal your troops and leave this Territory, for it can be of no possible benefit to waste treasures and blood in prosecuting your course upon the side of a rebellion against the General Government, by its administrators. You have had and still have plenty of time to retire within reach of supplies at the [illegible] or to go to Fort Hall.—Were you and your fellow-officers as well acquainted with your men as I am with mine, and did they understand the work they are now engaged in as well as you understand it, you must know that many of them would immediately revolt from all connection with so ungodly, illegal, unconstitutional and hellish a crusade against an innocent people; and if their blood is shed it shall rest upon the heads of their commanders." With us it is the kingdom of God or nothing."

## NO FLINCHING.

The Philadelphia *Press*, Col. Forney's paper, shows no flinching on the Kansas Question. Indeed, the editor rather gains strength and vigor by resistence. From the Press of Tuesday we clip the following:

### Slavery Probably Decreed in Kansas Under the Lecompton Constitution.

"Lord President" Calhoun, as will be seen by our telegraphic news from Kansas, giving the result of the *Election* in that Territory on the 21st, has had things all his own way. The constitution, fabricated by Calhoun and his confederates, under the lash of this supreme master of the ballot-box and this mighty manufacturer of votes, *has probably been adopted with the slavery clause.* This is courage, and we rather admire the pluck of the man who, considering that they are in a meagre and miserable minority in Kansas, have yet the will to force their own way through all impediments, and to compel Congress to take the dose as they had prepared it. These men knew right well that, even if the slave clause had been rejected, they had matters so arranged that they could introduce and hold slaves in Kansas in daring defiance of the popular will.

But they determined to make sure of the matter, and so forced through the slavery clause boldly.

We have now to repeat, once for all, that if the people of Kansas are in favor of slavery, they should have it, and we would protect them in it; but we are inflexibly opposed to forcing that or any other domestic institution upon them. They [illegible] sed to slavery. Their whole [illegible] shown it since the Territory [illegible] ized, and now we find that [illegible] to accept it, in the face of [illegible] protests. This is neither justice [illegible] reason, nor law.

What, however, they desired a[illegible]ed was to vote upon *all* their inst[illegible] and this is their humble petition [illegible] gress now. We pledged ourselves [illegible] great principle in 1856. We will st[illegible] and fulfil this pledge in 1857.

Speaking of the Democratic mee[illegible] Monday night the *Press* says:

"A somewhat significant and startling episode took place just before the resolutions were read. The agent of the telegraph office appeared on the stand with the important intelligence that the election in Kansas on the 21st had resulted in a decision in favor of slavery. We understand that [illegible] present refused to allow the despatch [illegible] read, and thus prevented the whole [illegible] from being turned into a comedy, instead of confining it to the legitimate object of declaring in favor of the great dogma that the minority, and not, as we have been led to believe, that the majority should rule."

### From Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, Jan. 4.—The Democratic caucus of the House, nominated A[illegible] Longaker, of Montgomery, for Speaker on the first ballot; Longaker received 55 [illegible] George N. Smith, of Cambria, 9; Jacob Ziegler was re-nominated for Clerk unanimously.

The Republicans nominated Thos. [illegible] for Speaker; they made no nomination for Clerk. They will most probably [illegible] for Ziegler.

The Senate caucus will be held [illegible] morning.

## THE KANSAS JUGGLE.

The ingenuity of the Lecompton fraud is well illustrated by the following remarks of Senator Douglas' home organ. The Chicago Times well says that:

"A vote for the Constitution '*with Slavery*' is a vote to establish and forever maintain the institution with the power, in the *Legislature of emancipation*. A vote for the Constitution *with no Slavery*,' is a *vote to recognize the existence of Slavery now there*, to keep those slaves who are in the Territory, and their natural increase, slaves during their lives, and is a vote to *strike out* the power of the Legislature to emancipate. The Constitution '*without Slavery*,' means that Slavery in the Territory shall be confined to those slaves now there, *and their increase from generation to generation with no power on the part of the Legislature to emancipate by compensation, or in any other way*. The Constitution with Slavery allows more slaves to be brought to Kansas, but gives the Legislature power to provide for their emancipation.

"We confess our inability to decide which of these two alternatives is the more 'Pro-Slavery.' We incline to the opinion that the "*Constitution with no Slavery is the more Pro-Slavery*.""

IRRITABLE.—The President does not bear the complicated troubles in Kansas and Douglas's defection with much placidity. The correspondent of the Evening Post says:

"He is really so obstinate, mulish and uncompromising on the Kansas Question, [illegible] unwilling to advise him. In [illegible] advice from any Dem[illegible] of civility. The [illegible] of Ohio, and [illegible] including Bro[illegible] a little sulky, and [illegible] Douglas. I never saw [illegible] man as in Buch[illegible] began [illegible] peevish [illegible] Douglas, and suspicion [illegible] to undermine him [illegible] in Congress, has [illegible] that he has apparently [illegible] the other extreme of unreasoning [illegible] He thinks he [illegible] this Lecompton business better than any one else, and has nothing to learn, and he fumes immensely over the slur in Douglas's speech, that he was absent on a patriotic mission from the country when the Nebraska bill passed."

Commodore Paulding's Instructions.—Commodore Paulding is charged with [illegible] arresting General Walker [illegible]. He acted, it appears, in the strength of the following circular, which was transmitted [illegible] and other Federal officers:

"SIR:—From information received at this Department, there is reason to believe that lawless persons are now engaged within the limits of the United States in setting on foot and preparing the means for military expeditions to be carried on against the Territories of Mexico, Nicaragua and Costa Rica—Republics with which the U. States are at peace—in violation of the sixth section of the act of Congress approved 20th April, 1818. And under the 18th section of the said act it is made lawful for the President, or such persons as he shall empower, to employ the land and naval forces of the United States; and the militia thereof, for the purpose of preventing the carrying on of any such expedition or enterprise from the Territories or jurisdiction of the United States. I am, therefore, directed by the President to call your attention to the subject, and to urge you to use all due diligence, and to avail yourself of all legitimate means at your command to enforce these and all other provisions of the said act of 20th of April, 1818, against those who may be found to be engaged in setting on foot or preparing military expeditions against the territories of Mexico, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, so manifestly prejudicial to the national character, and so injurious to the national interest. And you are, also, hereby instructed promptly to communicate to this Department the earliest information you may receive relative to such expeditions.

"I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
[signed] "LEWIS CASS."

LIFETIME OF A KANSAS GOVERNOR.—The Governors of Kansas are a short-lived race. Governor No. 1, A. H. Reeder, reached Kansas Oct. 6, 1854; removed July 31, 1855—term of service ten mo's. Governor No. 2, Wilson Shannon, reached Kansas September 1, 1855; removed Aug 21, 1856—term of service one year. Governor No. 3, John W. Geary, reached Kansas September 11, 1856; returned in March, 1857—term of service about seven months. Governor No. 4, Robt. J. Walker, reached Kansas May 24, 1857; quit Dec 7, 1857—term of service a little over seven months.

ENDORSES THEM.—What is to be done with Gen Denver? The Kansas correspondent of the Cincinnati Times says that since his arrival in the territory, his eyes have been opened, and that now he 'endorses all the official acts of both Walker and Stanton, even to the convening of the extra session of the Legislature.' What has the Administration profited by the exchange? Is Denver to be removed for his heresy?

THE MORMON ARMY.—The forces of the Mormons are estimated to the amount of about 5000 men, officers as follows—D. H. Wells, Lieutenant P. Rockwood, Commissary General; A. Grant, Brigadier General of Cavalry; H. B. Clawson, Aid-de-Camp; L. W. Hardy, Division Commissary; W. A. Kimball, Lieutenant Colonel of Cavalry; Wm. Hyde, Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry; R. T. Burton, Major of the Life Guards.

"IN PEACE PREPARE FOR WAR."—In the days of youth, it behooves us to make preparation for the approach of age.—How many persons have become prematurely bald by neglecting to apply appropriate remedies to prevent the hair from falling off! The use of Prof. Wood's celebrated "Hair Restorative" will prevent the hair from falling off, impart to it a healthy growth, and even restore the hair on the bald.

☞Sold by Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver and Druggists generally.

☞Imprisonment for debt is still in vogue in Canada. In the prison at Hamilton, there is a woman in the debtor's ward who has been imprisoned for upwards of seven years, a term which much exceeds the average of severe criminal sentences, and there is no prospect of her release.

☞BY an act of the Massachusetts Legislature of 1856, Christmas was made a legal holiday, and all notes payable at the banks on that day, must be paid on the day previous.

☞THE New York papers say that there is more gold and silver in circulation in that city at the present time than was ever before known.

### BEAVER MARKET.

BEAVER, Jan. 6, 1858.

(*Corrected Weekly*)

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR—per hundred | $2.50 |
| RYE FLOUR—per cwt | 1,75 |
| WHEAT—per bushel | 85 |
| RYE—per bushel | 45 |
| CORN—per bushel | 40 |
| OATS—per bushel | 25 |
| BEEF—round | 4a5 |
| BUTTER—per pound | 18 |
| EGGS—per dozen | 12 |
| POTATOES—per bushel | 25a31 |

### PITTSBURGH MARKET.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 6, 1858

| | |
|---|---|
| FLOUR—Ex. $490,a4,62, Family | 4,50a4,62 |
| WHEAT—per bushel | 70@75 |
| CORN—per bushel | 35 40 |
| RYE—per bushel | 45 |
| OATS—per bushel | 26 28 |
| HAY—per ton | $12a16 |
| POTATOES—per bushel | 35a40 |
| BUTTER—per pound | 16a17 |
| EGGS—per dozen | 14a15 |
| BACON—should's 8 hams 10 sides | 9 |

### Prices of Flour and Grain,

The following statement (taken from the Philadelphia North American) will show the prices of Flour and Grain at the several places mentioned, at our latest dates—

| | Flour. | Wheat. | Corn. | Oats. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Philadelphia, | $5 00 | 112 | 55 | 35 |
| New York, | 4 75 | 110 | 60 | 40 |
| Boston, | 5 00 | 140 | 65 | 40 |
| Baltimore, | 4 55 | 100 | 50 | 35 |
| Richmond, | 4 50 | 110 | 50 | 36 |
| Georgetown, | 5 00 | 110 | 50 | 30 |
| Alexandria, | 5 00 | 110 | 50 | 39 |
| Buffalo, | 4 00 | 100 | 50 | 30 |
| Cleveland, | 4 00 | 99 | 50 | 30 |
| Cincinnati, | 4 00 | 95 | 40 | 30 |
| Louisville, | 4 00 | 93 | 50 | 30 |
| New Orleans, | 5 00 | 95 | 40 | 30 |
| Pittsburgh, | 4 50 | 90 | 40 | 23 |
| Rochester, | 4 50 | 100 | 40 | 40 |
| Albany, | 4 75 | 115 | 40 | 40 |

### OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

UNITED STATES OFFICERS.

President—James Buchanan,
Vice Pres't—John C. Breckinridge
Secretary of State—Lewis Cass,
Secretary of Treasury—Howell Cobb,
Secretary of Interior—Jacob Thompson,
Secretary of Navy—Isaac Toucey,
Secretary of War—John B. Floyd,
Postmaster General—Aaron V. Brown,
Attorney General—Jeremiah S Black,
Comm'r Pensions—George C. Whiting,
Comm'r Patents—Jos. Holt.
U. S. Senators—Simon Cameron, Wm. Bigler.

STATE OFFICERS.

Governor—James Pollock,
Governor Elect—Wm. F. Packer,
Secretary of Com.—Andrew G Curtin,
Dep. Sec. Com.—John M. Sullivan,
Sup't Common School—H. C. Hickok,
Auditor General—Jacob Fry,
Surveyor General—John Rowe,
State Treasurer—Henry S Magraw,
Canal Commissioners—Arnold Plumer, George Scott, Nimrod Strickland,
Supreme Judges—W. H. Lowrie, G W Woodward, J C Knox, James Thompson, William Strong.

DISTRICT OFFICERS.

President Judge—Daniel Agnew,
Member of Congress—William Stewart,
Senator—John R. Harris,
Representatives—De Lorma Imbrie, Geo. P. Shaw.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Associate Judges—John Scott, William Cairns,
Prothonotary—Matthew S Quay,
Sheriff—William W Irwin,
District Attorney—Moses B Welsh,
Reg'r & Recorder—Samuel B Wilson,
Clerk of Courts—Alfred G. McCreary,
Treasurer—William Henry,
Commissioners—Phillip Cooper, Hugh Sutherland, Abner Morton,
Clerk to Comm'rs—Alfred R Moore,
Auditors—Jas W Pander, John R Eakin, William C Hunter.
Surveyor—Azariah Wynn,
Coroner—Eli Reed,
Coroner Elect—Nathan P Couch,
Court Crier—William Shrodes,
Poor House Directors—Robert Potter, W. Barnes, James Sterling
Trustees of Academy—J A McGill, J H Dickson, Wm Davidson, John Murray, S Cunningham, M T Kennedy, S Moorhead, Abner P Lacock.

BOROUGH OFFICERS.

Burgess—J. Weyand,
High Constable—James H Dungan.
Council—William Henry, O Cunningham, Hugh Anderson, R H Agnew, W A Laird
Street Commissioners—Samuel Purvis, Joseph Streck.
Watermen—Jos C Wilson, D Reisinger.
School Directors Bor. Tp.—J Monroe, J C Wilson, M S Quay, H Anderson, W H McKenzie, Geo F Harbaugh.

DISTRICT COURTS.

*Beaver*—2d Monday of March; 1st Monday June; 3d Monday September; 3d Monday November.
*Lawrence*—2d Monday February; 2d Monday May; 1st Monday September; 2d Monday December.
*Butler*—2d Monday January; 4th Monday March; 2d Monday June; 2d Monday November.

BEAVER P. O.—CLOSING OF MAILS.

Eastern Mail at 6 o'clock, P. M.
Western Mail 5 o'clock, A. M.
Southern mail *via* Industry, Smith's Ferry, Georgetown, Hookstown, &c., 9 o'clock, A. M.
New Lisbon *via* Black Hawk, &c., on Friday at 8 A. M.
Zelienople, on Saturday, at 8 A. M.
ELVIRA D. CARTER, P. M.

☞THREE more cargoes of Africans have been introduced into Cuba. The schooner James Buchanan landed 100, and left the coast for Tabasco.

☞*Breitlinger's Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla and Dandelion*, the safest and only cure for Scrofula, Blotches on the skin, Enlargement of the Joints, and all cutaneous diseases. ☞For sale at P. B. Young's Beaver; Kaiser & Bro's, Rochester; E. Bocking, Wheeling, Va. Gen'l Agent.

DIED—On the 27th ult., Mr. JAMES CUNNINGHAM, of North Sewickly tp., aged about 40 years.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Samuel M'Cullough, dec'd, late of Borough tp, Beaver co. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement.
HUGH ANDERSON, Administrator.
Jan. 6, 1858.

In the Orphan's Court of Beaver County, No. 12, Nov. Term, A. D. 1857.

In the matter of the settlement of the estate of George Swezey, dec'd. And now to wit, Nov. 28th, 1857—on motion of R. P. Roberts, Esq., the Court appoint M. B. Welsh an auditor to make distribution of the assets in the hands of Robert Walkide, Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of said deceased.

N. B.—I will attend to the duties of the above appointment at my office in Beaver, on Wednesday, the 20th day of January, A. D., 1858, at which time and place all persons may attend if they see proper.
M. B. WELSH, Auditor.
Dec. 28, 1857.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of James Holmes, late of Industry township, Beaver county, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement, to the subscriber in said township.
MARY J. HOLMES, Administratrix.
Dec 30, 1857.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Timothy Shane, dec'd late of Independence tp, Beaver county, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate, will present them to the subscribers properly authenticated for settlement.
JOHN SHANE,
CORNELIUS SHANE,
Administrators.
Dec. 2[illegible], '57.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned, Executrix and Executor of David Porter, dec'd, are very desirous of making a final settlement of the estate. All persons therefore, knowing themselves indebted by Note or otherwise, are earnestly requested to settle them before the second Monday of January, 1858.
NANCY PORTER, Exec'x.
HUGH ANDERSON, Ex'r.
Dec. 23, 1857.

### BRILLIANT PROSPECTUS!!

FOURTH YEAR OF THE

COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION.

THE FAMOUS

**Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings!**

*Purchased at a Cost of $180,000!*

AND POWER'S WORLD RENOWNED STATUE OF THE

**GREEK SLAVE!**

Re-purchased for *six thousand dollars*, with several hundred other works of Art, in Paintings, Sculpture and Bronzes, comprise the Premiums to be awarded to the subscribers of the COSMOPOLITAN ART ASSOCIATION, who subscribe before the 28th of January, 1858, at which time the awards will take place.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Every subscriber of *three dollars* is entitled to

A copy of the large and splendid Steel Engraving, entitled "MANIFEST DESTINY," also to

A copy of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal one year, also to

A certificate in the Award of Premiums, also

A free admission to the Dusseldorf and Cosmopolitan Galleries.

Thus it is seen that for every *three dollars* paid, the subscriber not only receives a

*Splendid Three Dollar Engraving!*

but, also the beautifully illustrated TWO DOLLAR ART JOURNAL, one year.

Each subscriber is also presented with a Certificate in the Awards of Premiums, by which a valuable work of Art, in Painting or Sculpture, may be received in addition, thus giving to every subscriber an equivalent to the value of *five dollars*, and a certificate gratis.

Any one of the leading $3 Magazines is furnished instead of Engraving and Art Journal, if desired.

No person is restricted to a single share.—Those taking five memberships, remitting $15, are entitled to an extra Engraving, and six tickets.

Full particulars of the Association are given in the Art Journal, which contains over sixty splendid Engravings, price 50 cents per number. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who desire to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

Address C. L. DERBY, Actuary C. A. A., 548 Broadway, N. Y.

### CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus office.
SOCRATES SMALL.
Beaver, Sept. 2d, 1857.

### Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES;

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin Copper and Sheet Iron Wareroom of
A. BESTWICK.
New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

### M. B. WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(*District Attorney*,)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa. July 15 1857, 1y.

WANTED—200 bushels good quality of Charcoal, to be delivered at my shop immediately.
A. BESTWICK.
New Brighton, Aug. 31st, 1857.

FEED CUTTERS—Hay, Straw and Corn Stalk Cutters. Small sizes, $7: large powerful Cutters, for dairymen and livery stables $30 to $34. Warranted. At 47 Fifth street Pittsburgh.
Dec. 9, 1857.
JAMES WARDROP.

### For Rent.

TWO Rooms on ground floor, and two rooms on second story, with cellar, smoke-house, outoven, stable, &c. Inquire at this Office. (oct20)

LADIES SHOES—20 dozen ladies morocco boots. 20 doz. gum over shoes and sandshoe, just received at TAYLOR'S; november 19, 1856.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at YOUNG'S. (may6,'57)

### Send for it.

The most superbly illustrated Magazine ever published in America, is the December number of the Cosmopolitan Art Journal, containing over SIXTY splendid Engravings, and giving full particulars of the benefits of the Cosmopolitan Art Association, $2 a year; single copies 50 cents. Specimen copies will be sent to all persons who wish to subscribe, on receipt of five postage stamps, (15 cents.)

☞See advertisement headed "Brilliant Prospectus" in this paper. Address
C. L. DERBY,
548 Broadway, N. Y., or
M. S. QUAY,
Honorary Secretary,
Beaver, Penna.

### CHEAP GOODS;

For Cash or Country Produce,

AT HIS STORE ON THIRD STREET,

*BEAVER, PA.*

THE undersigned has received from Philadelphia his stock of

**Fall and Winter Goods,**

Embracing all kinds usually kept in a Dry Goods Store. Also, Boots and Shoes, with a good lot of Sole Leather, French and Tampico *Morocco Skins*; all of which will be sold as low as any in the market.

☞Persons wishing to purchase are respectfully requested to call and examine for themselves.
BENJ. ADAMS.
Beaver, Nov. 4, 1857.

### ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

LETTERS of administration (with the will annexed) having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of JOHN RHODES, late of Brighton tp., Beaver county, dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate, will present them to the subscriber, in Beaver, properly authenticated for settlement.
JOSEPH C. WILSON, Adm'r.
Nov. 11, 1857.

### NOTICE.

THE undersigned having made sale of his Foundery in Bridgewater, and being desirous of closing up his business without delay, would respectfully request all knowing themselves indebted by note or book account to call and settle up their accounts, and by so doing will save cost.

My books and notes will be found at my residence in Beaver, and in my absence from home at the office of J. Monroe, Esq.
Sept. 9, '57.
L. WHITSELL.

N. B. I wish to be understood that unless the above notice is attended to a legal course will be pursued.

### FOR SALE.

THE subscriber offers for sale, upon the most reasonable terms, the following property, in and adjoining the village of Industry, in the county of Beaver, to wit:

The well-known tavern stand, called the "Industry House," which is well calculated for Public business of any kind, being immediately at the Depot of the C. & P. R. R.

Also 12 other houses and lots of various sizes and locations, with stables and other improvements—12 other lots under fence and in good state of cultivation.

Also, 45 acres of excellent land adjoining the said village, on which is a large two story brick house, well finished—25 acres of which is the best quality of meadow and garden land, 20 acres of coal land, containing 2 veins of coal, varying from 3½ to 4½ feet, of excellent quality and convenient to the Railroad; about 100 bearing fruit trees, a never failing spring of water, convenient to the house. The above farm was formerly owned by James Jackson.

Also, 7 acres of land about one-half mile below Industry, on which is a very comfortable frame dwelling house, stable and shop, with a number of grafted fruit trees of the best quality. This property was formerly owned by J. W Engle, who carried on boat building to a considerable extent on said premises.

The whole, or any part of the above property will be sold on the most reasonable terms.—Any person wishing to purchase any of the above property, will do well to apply soon, as I am determined to give some good bargains.—

☞For further information apply to the subscriber, at the Industry House.
Industry, Nov. 16, '56
J. ROSS.

### TRUSTEES ACCOUNT.

THE account of J. H Wilson, Esq, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Beaver county, to make sale of the Real Estate of John Hart, dec'd., was presented Oct. 21st, 1857, and confirmed *nisi*—which account will be allowed by the Court, on the first day of March Term, 1858, unless cause then be shown against its confirmation. By the Court.
Dec. 2, 1857.
WM. K. BODEN, Cl'k.

### Wanted,

TEN THOUSAND BUSHELS

BARLEY,

*At the Bridgewater Malt House.*

Bridgewater, Dec. 2, '57.
J. VERA.

### DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing under the firm of RHODES KENNEDY & CO., at Rochester, Pa., is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

The business will be settled by R. T. KENNEDY, of Pittsburgh, to whom persons having claims will hand them for settlement.
WM. R. RHODES,
R. T. KENNEDY,
JOS. S. KIRK.
Nov. 18, 1857

### NOTICE.

THE law requires Executors and Administrators to settle their accounts thirty days prior to the meeting of any regular Court, to wit: For march Term on or before the 8th day of Feb. 1858. For June Term before 8th of May. For Sept. Term before 9th of Aug.—For Nov Term before 11th of Oct. 1858.
Dec. 16th '57.
S. B. WILSON. Reg.

FIRST ARRIVAL OF SEASONABLE

## DRY GOODS

AT G. HANSON LOVE'S

ORIGINAL SIGN OF THE 'BEE HIVE.'

*No. 74 Market st. between 4th & Diamond,*

*PITTSBURGH, PA.*

THE Subscriber has just returned from the Eastern Cities, having purchased the LARGEST and most COMPLETE assortment of Dress Goods, Shawls, Talmas, Cloaks, Scarfs, House Furnishing Goods, Mourning Goods, Needle Work, Hosiery, Ribbons, and a full assortment of all kinds of Domestic and every other article usually kept in a first class Dry Goods House. As many of the above articles were brought of the Importers, and at the large

**Auction sales during last Week,**

We are enabled to offer a good many articles at LESS than the Cost of IMPORTATION.

We would be pleased to have the PLEASURE OF SHOWING OUR STOCK TO CUSTOMERS, and the public generally, as we think it would be to the advantage of all to call and EXAMINE FOR THEMSELVES before purchasing elsewhere.
C. HANSON LOVE.

(Formerly Young Stevenson & Love, and Love Brothers,) No. 74 Market street, between Fourth and the Diamond. Pitts. Sept 18, '57.

### NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to me for *medical services*, of longer standing than one year, will please call and settle the same, either by *payment* or *promissory* note, on or before the first day of January next after which I will submit all my old unsettled accounts into the hands of an agent for collection.
J. E. JACKSON.
Fallston, Nov. 16. 1857.

### TO THE AFFLICTED.

If you want Patent medicines or any other kind of medicines, call at Young's, and buy them cheap and pure. may6,'57.

## NEW FALL GOODS!

J. T. LOGAN & CO.,

ON THE CORNER OF MARKET AND BRIDGE STREETS,

## BRIDGEWATER, PENN'A,

Are now receiving and opening a new and beautiful assortment of

FALL GOODS;

(Cheaper than ever) to which they would respectfully invite the attention of purchasers. All those in want of Fall Goods, will find it to their advantage to call and examine the stock before purchasing elsewhere; as they are having on a heavy stock and are determined to sell at lower prices than any other house in the vicinity, in order to get up a good trade, and 'give people a chance to buy themselves rich.' Our motto is "Quick sales and short profits."

So one and all;
Don't forget to call,
SEPTEMBER 1857.

Keep the goods a going (out)
And the money flowing (in)
And we'll keep the prices lower—in'

## CLOTHING

—AND—

**Furnishing Goods,**

FOR MEN AND BOYS

## CARNAGHAN,

*ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.*

WOULD now say to his patrons and all who desire a fashionable garment at a fair price, that he has recently added much to the size of his establishment, and more to the character of his stock, and is now opened for the FALL and WINTER trade, with a stock of surpassing excellence. It comprises in part—

**Gent's Fine Frock and Dress Coats,**

Overcoats, Frocks, Sacks, Fur trimmed Raglans, (new style.) Business Coats trimmed with velvet and Plush, Beaver, Pilot, Lambskin and Satinett Coats, Sable Raglans, very rich and elegant. GENT'S FINE PANTS, the newest styles, from $1,25 to $12. GENT'S VESTS, of Plush, Silk, Cashmere, Velvet, Cloth, Satin, &c. Boy's Fine Cloth Jackets, plain and fancy, Boys' and Youths' Raglans and Sacks, Boys' and Youths' Sacks and Raglans, Fur Trimmed.

**Boys' and Youths' Pants and Vests**

Neat styles, finely trimmed, White and colored Linen and Marseilles Shirts, Under Clothing, of Wool, Silk and Cotton, Winter Gloves and Gauntlets, Scarfs, Mufflers, Shoulder Braces, Ties, Cravats, Suspenders, Shawls, Canes, Silk, and Gingham Umbrellas, Carpet Sacks, &c.

A large variety of PIECE GOODS, exclusively for Custom work, is kept in connection with the above, and it is believed that in style, quality and price, the whole stock is such a one, as is rarely found in one establishment.

☞Every Garment is warranted well made, and sold at low rates,

☞FOR CASH ONLY.☜

oct7—tf

### DUFF'S MERCANTILE COLLEGE,

CORNER 3d & MARKET STS,

PITTSBURGH PA.

THE oldest and most extensive and most perfectly organized COMMERCIAL COLLEGE in the United States.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, President of the United States.
Hon. WILLIAM WILKINS,
Hon. MOSES HAMPTON,
Hon. WALTER H. LOWRIE,
Hon. CHARLES NAYLOR,
Gen. J. K. MOORHEAD,

P. DUFF, (author of Duff's system of Mercantile and Steamboat Book-keeping) President of the Faculty.

A. T. HOWDEN, Superintendent, with four associate teachers of Book-keeping.

J. S. DUNCAN, (author of Duncan's Penmanship) with an assistant, Professor of Business and Ornamental Penmanship.

N. B HATCH, Esq. Hon. J. M. KIRKPATRICK, Hon. Judge SHANNON. Lecturers on Commercial Law and Political Economy.

Rev. DAVID FERGUSON, Lecturer on Commercial Ethics.

J. MURPHY, Teacher of Detecting Counterfeit Bank Notes.

The Students of this institution are instructed from a First Premium System of Book-keeping, and a 1st Premium System of Penmanship.

**Thirteen First Premium Silver Medals and Diplomas**

Have been awarded by different Fairs to Duff's unrivalled system of Book-keeping, and Duncan's elegant new system of business and ornamental penmanship.

Duff's system of Book-keeping is found to contain nearly double the amount of practical business exercises given by any other Commercial College, and its superiority is attested by over 400 students, after from three to fifteen years successful practice in business, (circular p. 19) yet the process of teaching is so perfectly matured and simplified by near twenty years experience of the principal, that students usually graduate in half the time occupied by other Colleges, saving from $15 to $20 in board. No time is lost in experimenting upon "New Systems of Teaching,' or waiting for the teachers to write out manuscript exercises. Our course of study will hereafter have added to it—

JOINT STOCK AND PRIVATE BANKERS' BOOKS.—A complete sett of each is prepared upon the most approved forms of Eastern and Western Banks and Banks and Bankers. Also,

RAILROAD BOOKS, prepared from the forms of the New York and Erie, and the Pennsylvania Railroad books.

No similar College in the Union exhibits such a list of successful students, (circular p 19,) either as Merchants, Book-keepers, or teachers of Book keeping and writing.

Duff's Bookkeeping, Harper's new enlarged edition. Price $1.50. postage 20 cents.

Duff's Steamboat Bookkeeping. Price $1; postage 9 cents.

Duncan's Business and Ornamental Penmanship; crown quarto, $5, mailed post paid. An elegantly bound copy of this splendid work will be presented to every student who hereafter graduates in the institution. The above works for sale by the book-sellers.

Specimens of Mr. Duncan's penmanship, and the new College Circular, just issued, mailed free.

☞Address all letters to the Principal.

### DISSOLUTION.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between Drs. D. & W. Stanton is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Persons having unsettled accounts are requested to call and settle the same without delay.
DAVID STANTON, M. D.
WILLIAM STANTON, M. D.
Oct. 1, 1857.

Dr. D. Stanton will still continue in the practice of *Medicine* and *Surgery*. Office at the old stand, second story of *McClery's* building.—Residence at the lower end of *Main* street.
New Brighton, Oct. 7.

### Flour and Feed For Sale.

THE best quality of Flour, by the barrel and otherwise, and Feed of all kinds, constantly on hand, and for sale upon moderate terms; at the Industry Mills.
F. W. WALKER.
Industry Sept. 23—3m

**Notice to Farmers**—20 Improved Railroad Power Threshers, with vibrating separators, warranted in every respect, for sale by
aug26 JAMES WARDROP, 47 Fifth st.

PERFUMERY and Flavoring Extracts can always be found at P. B. YOUNG'S.

### January Appointment.

DR. H. TUBBS,

*Will be at his room, Bridgewater, Lehmer's Hotel, Monday, Jan'y 18, 1858.*

For consultation upon all diseases of the Throat, Lungs, Heart, Liver, Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys and Spleen; also Dropsy, Gravel, Rheumatism, Nervousness, Debility, Dyspepsia, Female diseases, Ague and Fever, Fits, Impurities of the blood, Eruptions, Cancers, Ulcers, and all other varieties of long standing complaints, both external and internal.

For some ten years Dr. T. has devoted his entire time to chronic diseases, treating thousands annually, many of whom had exhausted every other resource within reach. In no case are mineral or other poisons employed, nor does he make sick to make well, or tear down to built up again. The medicines can be taken with safety by the most delicate, and patients may remain at home, and continue with prudence their ordinary diet and excercise. Many have recovered under the treatment after friends and physicians had given up all hope, the indisputable evidence of which can always be furnished. Invalids, however reduced or despairing, are invited to call, and may be assured that no encouragement will be given or expense incurred, without a corresponding prospect of recovery.

We commend the following unparalleled case of ulceration of the right lung, involving doubtless the pleura, to the attentive perusal of consumptives. The inclemency of the two past seasons have produced an occasional cold, but revived none of the old symptoms. The Logan Co. Republican says: Mr. More is well known to us and to the County: his statement is entitled to all confidence. No facts can be better attested.

Union Tp, Logan Co, O. Feb. 1857.

Dr. Tubbs—Dear Sir: When I saw you in July last, I was in a very feeble condition. I had had a violent cough for the eight months previous, accompanied by a discharge of enormous quantities of putrid matter, such as issues from an old sore. Sometimes it was tinged with blood. The accumulation of matter in the chest became so great as to ause an enlargement externally of the breast or side.—When the abcess broke, the flow of matter was so profuse as nearly to cause suffocation.

After expectorating thus freely, swelling would subside. The pus would then gradually collect again, producing the same fullness, and followed by a most copious discharge as before. This continued for about four months, and until after I commenced your treatment. I was reduced in flesh, had night sweats, and my ankles and lower limbs swelled so large that bandaging was resorted to in order to reduce it. My cough was continuous, some nights depriving me almost altogether of rest or sleep. Improvement was gradual, but continued after seeing you until I got entirely rid of my sweats, cough, and expectoration, also the enlargement of the side, and am again as fleshy as is usual for me when in health. So far the severe weather of winter has produced no return of my old symptoms, and health and strength remain comfortably good. I had no expectation of ever again being as well as I am now. I now furnish this that others may know what means were employed during my recovery. Having resided forty years in Logan county, I am well known to its citizens, to whom reference may be had. Yours truly, SAMUEL MORE.

### THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

**Celebrated Female Pills.**

Prepared from a prescription of Sir James Clarke, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable Medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases incident to the female constitution.

It moderates all excess, removes all obstructions, and brings on the monthly period with regularity. These Pills should be used two or three weeks previous to confinement; they fortify the constitution, and lessen suffering during labor, enabling the mother to perform her duties with safety to herself and child.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarrige, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, pain in the Back and Limbs, Heaviness, Fatigue in Slight Exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Lowness of Spirits, Hysterics, Sick Headache, Whites and all the painful diseases occasioned by a disordered system, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony or any other mineral.

Full directions accompanying each package. Price, in the United States and Canada, One Dollar.

Sole Agent for this country.
JOB MOSES,
Late I. C. BALDWIN & Co',
Rochester, N.Y.

N. B. $1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agents, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail. For sale by C. L. KAISER, Rochester, Pa.

Wolesale Agents FLEMING BROTHER. Pittsbugh Pa. Dec. 12

### EXECUTOR'S NOTICE

WHEREAS letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel Cross, sr, deceased, late of Brighton township, Beaver county, have been granted to the subscribers, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
RACHEL CROSS, Exec'x.
Nov. 18, 1857. DAVID CROSS, Exec'r.

### NOTICE.

WHEREAS, my wife, Martha W. Snitger, left my bed and board, without any provocation, on the 9th of November, 1857, this is to warn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts contracted by her.
Beaver, Nov. 16, '57. SIMON SNITGER.

NEW FALL AND

## WINTER GOODS,

M'CONNELL & BENTEL'S,

FREEDOM, PENN'A.

Are now opening a new and splendid

**Stock of Dry Goods,**

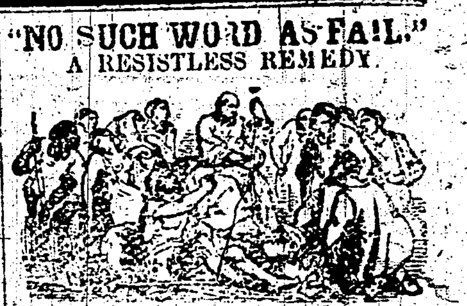
READY MADE CLOTHING,
HARDWARE,
BOOTS & SHOES,
HATS and CAPS,
QUEENSWARE,
GROCERIES—a full assortment always on hand.

We invite all to call and see for themselves, as we charge nothing for showing goods.

☞All kinds of country Produce taken in exchange for goods.
M'CONNEL & BENTEL.
Freedom, Oct. 14. '57.

"NO SUCH WORD AS FAIL."

A RESISTLESS REMEDY.



## HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

### CIRCULAR TO THE SICK.

The first hospital surgeons and medical publicists of Europe, admit the unparalleled antiinflammatory and healing properties of this Ointment; governments sanction its use in their naval and military services; and the masses in this country and throughout the world repose the utmost confidence in its curative properties. It penetrates the sources of inflammation and corruption which underlie the external evidences of disease, and neutralize the fiery elements which feed and exasperate the malady.

RHEUMATISM, SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS.

These are among the most terrible and agonizing diseases of the muscles, the fleshy fibre and the skin; yet in their worst forms, and when seemingly incurable, they invariably disappear under a persevering application of this soothing, healing, antipote to pain and inflammation.

SALT RHEUM, FEVER SORES, STIFF JOINTS.

In cases of Salt Rheum, where medical waters, lotions, and every recipe of the pharmacopoea have proved useless, the Ointment will accomplish a thorough cure. Fever Sores heal quickly under its influence, and its relaxing effect upon contracted sinews is truly wonderful.

DISCHARGING ULCERS.

A most remarkable and happy change is produced in the appearance of malignant ulcers after a few applications of this Ointment.—The surrounding redness vanishes, and granules of healthy flesh begin to take the place of the discharged matter. This process goes on more or less rapidly, until the orifice is filled up with sound material, and the ulcer radically cured.

A WORD TO MOTHERS.

The young are the most frequent sufferers from external injuries, and therefore every mother should have this healing preparation constantly at hand. It is an absolute specific for sore breasts, and quickly removes the encrusted sores which sometimes disfigure the heads and faces of children.

SIGNIFICANT FACTS

This Ointment is universally used on board the Atlantic and Pacific whaling fleet as a cure for scorbutic affections and as the best possible remedy for wounds and bruises. Large supplies of it have recently been ordered by the Sultan of Turkey for hospital purposes.

*Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:*

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bunions | Lumbago | Sore Legs |
| Burns | Mercurial | Sore Breasts |
| Chapped Hands | Eruptions | Sore Heads |
| Chilblains | Piles | Sore Throats |
| Fistulas | Rheumatism | Sores of all |
| Gout | Salt Rheum | kinds |
| | Skin Diseases | Sprains |
| Swell'd Glands | Stiff Joints | Scalds |
| Ulcers | Venereal Sores | Wounds of all kinds |

*** Sold at the Manufactories of Professor Holloway 80 Maiden Lane, New York and 244 Strand London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers of Medicines throughout the United States, and the civilized world, in Pots, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 each. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver, is an authorized Agent for the sale of these medicines.

☞There is a considerable saving by taking the large sizes.

N. B. Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.
February 25 1857

BOERHAVE'S

## HOLLAND BITTERS

JE MAINTIENDRAI

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

DYSPEPSIA,

DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

LIVER COMPLAINT,

WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND

FEVER AND AGUE,

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

STOMACH AND LIVER.

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the stomach, Colicky Pains, Heartburn, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Affections, it has in numerous instances proved highly beneficial and in others effected a decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared on strictly scientific principles, after the manner of the celebrated Holland Professor, Boerhave. Because of its great success in most of the European States, its introduction into the United States was intended more especially for those of our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of this mighty country. Meeting with great success among them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowledged.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Generally instantaneous in effect, it finds its way directly to the seat of life, thrilling and quickening every nerve raised up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health and vigor in the system.

NOTICE.—Whoever expects to find in this a beverage will be disappointed; but to the sick weak and low spirited, it will prove a greatful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular remedial properties.

CAUTION.—The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has induced many imitations, which the public should guard against purchasing. Be not persuaded to buy anything else until you have given Boerhave's Holland Bitters a fair trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior it is to all these imitations.

☞Sold at $1,00 per bottle, or six bottles for $5,00, sold by the proprietors, Benjamin Page, Jr. & Co. Manufacturing Pharmaceutists and Chemists, Pittsburgh, Pa.

### FARMS FOR SALE.

NEAR A RAILROAD DEPOT.

TWO good Farms, close to Industry Depot on Cleve. & Pitts. Railroad, about 150 acres, and 175 acres, a large portion cleared. They have on them a large number of fine fruit trees—Peach, Plum, Apple, &c., and will be sold cheap. Terms easy. Apply to J. S. WELLS, Industry, Pa.
Oct. 7.

### JOHN E. GIBSON.

**Fashionable Tailor,**

(OPPOSITE COURT HOUSE, BEAVER, PA.)

☞A share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited. (sep23

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON, Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House New Brighton. apr19

## CAPTURE OF GEN. WALKER.

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 29—The instructions to Com. Paulding were necessarily general in their nature, it being impossible for the government to anticipate every state of circumstances, and not until his official despatches shall have been considered, will it be determined whether or not he was justified in General Walker's arrest.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says that it is stated that Com. Paulding acted without instructions in his demonstration against the fillibusters, the only orders issued being simply those promulgated some time since to all the officers of the Federal Government to prevent infractions of the neutrality laws. It is furthermore stated that the administration disclaims and disapproves of the conduct of the Commodore, and that he will be held to a strict accountability. It was not anticipated that any attempt would be made to arrest Walker on land, the act being a violation of the international law, but as the administration is without any information upon the subject nothing can be known as to their views until they receive official despatches, which will reach here to-morrow, Tuesday.

The Times' correspondent says that Secretary Cass denounced the arrest of Walker and his men by Commodore Paulding as illegal, inexcusable and unauthorized. Commodore Paulding will doubtless be Court-martialed immediately. Walker's friends express the conviction that Commodore Paulding acted under secret instructions.—In proof of this they cite the fact that it has been repeatedly predicted that England and the United States would pursue him upon Nicaraguan soil. Nevertheless, the administration positively denounces Paulding's course, denying that it was even anticipated. The Administration is very emphatic in repudiating the action of Commodore Paulding, and denouncing it as a violation of the sovereignty of Nicaragua and of the American constitution. Our power over the fillibusters, it is held, ceased the moment they had entered upon the jurisdiction of a foreign power.

There is no doubt that Commodore Paulding will be at once ordered home for trial. The Southern men are very violent in their denunciation of Paulding, denying his right to decide that Walker is a citizen of the United States, and claiming it to be the duty of the Government to send him and his men back in a national vessel.

THE PLUNDER IN DELHI.—A soldier of the Sixth Carbineers says:

"For a description of the riches of Delhi my pen is inadequate. Cashmere shawls inlaid with gold, bodices covered with gold, bars of gold, beds of silk and down, such as no nobleman's house in England could produce—you would see Sikhs carrying out of Delhi the first day, as if they were almost nothing. A shawl, which in England would fetch £1000, they were selling at four rupees, and you may depend our fellows were not behind them. It is supposed the Rifles will go to England with upwards of £1,000 each, though General Wilson has issued an order that the prizes shall be all put together and divided.—Most of our men are worth upwards of 100 rupees.

### What it Costs to Visit Europe

A correspondent of the Boston Post thus writes:

"During my visit to Europe, I visited England, France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Switzerland, Northern Italy and Sardinia, and was gone from home about one hundred days. When I have been asked the cost, I have asked my questioner to 'guess' at the amount. The sum named has been usually $2,000 or $2,500. It was about one fifth of the latter sum—to wit: five hundred, and the very scenes can now be visited for one half the sum, and travel respectably.

BORN TO GOOD LUCK.—Mr. John Martin, of London, is being put into possession of the "Jennings property," which, for so long a period has been without a recognized heir. The cash he inherits amounts to the gigantic sum of $80,000,000, while his income will be $1,250,000 per annum. That is something like a fortune. The lucky inheritor has been wretchedly poor all his preceding life.

A number of persons in this country have had great hopes, for some years past, of coming into a portion of this estate, but it seems they were not the lawful heirs.

☞ THE following is said to be a perfect rule for calculating interest. It is certainly very easy:

"Multiply the principal in dollars by the number of days, and divide by 72, the result is the interest at 5 per cent in cents; for 6 per cent, add 1-5; for 7 per cent, add 2-5; for 8 per cent, add 3-5; for 10 per cent double."

THE TREASURY NOTES.—The Secretary of the Treasury had decided to adopt three per cent. as the rate of interest for the new Treasury notes, and will issue immediately six millions in denominations of one hundred, five hundred and one thousand dollars.

☞ A handsome young bride was observed to be in deep reflection on her wedding day. One of the bridesmaids asked the subject of her meditation. "I am thinking," she replied, "which of my old beaux I should marry, in case I should become a widow!"

☞ I will not envy the prosperity of the wicked, nor be offended at the affliction of the righteous; the one is drawn in pomp down to hell, whilst the other swims in tears to heaven.

☞ "I owe you nothing," said an undutiful son to his father. "So far from having served me, you have always stood in my way; for if you had never been born, I should now be the next heir of my rich grandfather."

REMEDIES.—For sea-sickness, stay on shore. For drunkenness, drink cold water. For gout, board with the printer. To keep out of jail, keep out of debt. To please everybody mind your own business. To preserve your appetite, keep out of the kitchen. To rally hunger, eat a hearty supper.

☞ "Be moderate in all things," as the boy said to his schoolmaster when whipping him.

## CABINET WAREROOM.

THE subscriber having taken possession of the shop lately occupied by David Johnston, dec'd., would respectfully announce to the citizens of Beaver, and vicinity, that he is prepared to make to order all articles in his line, at short notice, and upon reasonable terms. A general assortment of Furniture—such as Bureaus, Bedsteads, card, center, dining and breakfast Tables, Stands, &c., constantly kept on hand, which, for quality and workmanship, will compare favorably with those manufactured in any other establishment in the county.

Coffins made to order, at all hours, and a Hearse in constant readiness.

☞ Shop on Main street, one door west of Argus' office. SOCRATES SMALL.

Beaver, Sept. 2, 1857.

## Just Received

A large assortment of

COOKING, PARLOR & SHOP STOVES,

Of various designs and sizes, which for cheapness, durability and neatness, can not be excelled in this or any other place.

☞ Call and examine them at the Stove, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Wareroom of A. BESTWICK.

New Brighton, Sept. 7, 1857.

## MONEY SAVED!

BY BUYING YOUR GOODS FROM

## J. B. SMITH & CO,

SMITH'S FERRY, PA.

YOU can buy 10 lbs good Sugar for One Dollar; 10 yds good Calico for One Dollar; Delanes from 12 to 25, worth from 20 to 40; good bleached muslin from 10 to 12, worth 12 to 16. Other goods in proportion.

☞ GIVE THEM A TRIAL. ☜

WANTED—Grain, green and dried Fruit, Potatoes, Beans, &c. &c. (nov4)

LARD OIL, NO 1, EXTRA,

AND

Burning Fluid, prime article,

FOR SALE BY

A. S. HARVEY,

No. 3, Stewarts Row.

Bridgewater, Dec. 9.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS letters of Administration on the Estate of Mary Stockman dec'd, have been granted to the subscriber residing in the Borough of Beaver, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will please present them properly authenticated for settlement. M. B. WELSH, Adm'r.

Dec. 9th., 1857.

THE GREAT

AMERICAN CORN SHELLER.

Now on Exhibition at

NO. 65 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH,

Warranted to shell 20 BUSHELS PER HOUR, in the hands of one man. This machine is containing the invention of the age, combining everything that is useful with the durable and efficient.

We respectfully invite the Farmer, Mechanic and Capitalist to a thorough trial of this machine. ☞ CALL AND SEE. ☜

☞ State and County Rights for sale by the Agent. J. O. S. GOLDEN.

Sept. 9, 1857.

## WILSON, CHILDS & Co.

Wholesale Dealers in Foreign & Domestic

DRY GOODS,

No. 45, Wood Street, opposite St. Charles Hotel

PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

ARE now receiving and will be ready to exhibit to the trade by the 10th of September, a very large and attractive stock of

Fall Dry Goods and Notions,

to which the attention of Merchants throughout the West is respectfully solicited.

Pittsburgh, Aug. 25, 1857.

NOTICE TO FARMERS—10 of the improved Railroad Powers are ready for delivery at our shop, combining the best improvements; warranted with 3 men and 2 horses to thresh 175 bushels per day, or double that quantity of oats, in the most complete order. Price $160.

Dec 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

NOTICE TO FARMERS AND MILLERS—CORN SHELLERS, for hand or power that will shell and clean 2000 bushels per day in the most perfect manner—warranted in every respect—at the seed store, 47 Fifth st. Pittsburg.

Dec. 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

PRUNING TOOLS— LONG-HANDED SAWS, CHISELS, SHEARS, & KNIVES, of the most approved patterns for Orchard pruning, &c. at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh Pa.

Dec. 9 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—Large Meat Cutters and Sausage Fillers, of various sizes, at 47 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

Dec. 9, 1857. JAMES WARDROP.

JOHN M. DUNLAP

WITH

## W. HAMPTON & CO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

## CLOTHING,

India Rubber and Furnishing Goods,

NO. 128 WOOD STREET,

WADE HAMPTON, }
OTIS B. CHILDS. } PITTSBURG, PA.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Jacob Peirsol, deceased, late of New Sewickly tp, Beaver Co. Pa., are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them to the subscriber, properly authenticated for settlement. JEREMIAH PEIRSOL,

Dec 16, 1857. Administrator.

## FOR CHRISTMAS.

A large lot of fresh fruit, consisting of Peaches, Tomatoes, Plums, Gooseberries, Grapes, &c.,

Put up in hermetrically sealed cans. Warranted good. For sale at

A. BESTWICK'S,

Cor. Broadway and Apple streets,

dec23 '57 New Brighton, Pa.

## M. B. WELSH,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

(District Attorney,)

Office in the Court House, Beaver, Pa.

July 15 1857, 1y.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

ALL persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate of Mrs. Jane Clark, dec'd, late of Marion township, Beaver co. are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims will present them to the subscriber, in said township, properly authenticated for settlement. E. W. BARRIS, Executor.

Nov. 25, 1857.

PUBLIC HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having purchased and fitted up that well known property at the North-west corner of the Public Square, in Beaver, adjoining the residence of Judge Agnew, is now prepared to accommodate the public, where he will use every exertion to please and make comfortable, all who may call on him.

Beaver, May 6, '57. WM. A. LAIRD.

BONNETS & RIBBONS.—We are receiving fresh supplies every week throughout the season, of the most fashionable styles.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

KNIT Wool Goods.—Sacks, Hoods, Opera caps, cuffs, sleeves, Ladies' merino vests, victorines &c. just opened at TAYLOR'S.

BALM OF A THOUSAND FLOWERS, at (may6,'57.) YOUNG'S.

THOS. KENNEDY, JR ........ JOHN T. SHANE.

THOMAS KENNEDY, JR., & CO

Corner of Wood and 4th sts,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

LOOKING GLASSES,

AND FANCY GOODS.

Our stock of Imported and Domestic

Fancy and Variety Goods,

Including

PRINTS,
COMBS,
CLOCKS,
GLOVES,
HOSIERY,
SHIRTS,
DRAWERS,
SILK and COTTON HANDKERCHIEFS,
THREADS,
BUTTONS,
PORTMONNAIES,

And all articles in our line, is now large and varied. Additions are constantly being made direct from the Eastern manufacturers and Importers.

☞ We earnestly solicit the attention of our former customers and buyers generally.

Pittsburgh Sept. 9, 1857.

## HALL & CO.,

(SUCCESSORS TO JOHN HALL.)

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Hat and Cap Manufacturers,

And Dealers in Furs, Trimmings, &c.

NO. 80 WOOD ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Beaver, Nutria, Silk and Cassimere Hats of the latest styles; Soft Fur and Wool Hats of every quality and fashion; Silk and Mohair, Plush, Cloth and Oil and Silk Caps; A full assortment of Children's Fancy Caps; also Beaver and Felt Hats.

Ladies Furs of every style and quality.

☞ Single Hats and Caps of every style required made to order with care and dispatch.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 30.

BEAVER MACHINE WORK.

Childs, M'Connell and Darraghs,

## FOUNDERS

AND

STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS

Fallston, Beaver County, Pa.

WE respectfully call attention to the inducements offered for purchasing Engines and Machinery mentioned below. We have purchased the right to make and sell the PATENT OSCILLATING ENGINE of Messrs. Cridge & Wadsworth, and are now engaged in the manufacture of them at the lowest possible rates, which is about twenty five per cent lower than the Slide Valve Engine.—Their simplicity and durability, combined with their cheapness, and almost utter impossibility to get out of order, renders them the most desirable Engine to have.

The following is a list of the different kinds of Machinery which we have made. Persons wishing to procure anything of the kind, will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

Double Slide Valve Reciprocating Engines, the same as manufactured at Salem, Ohio; Oscillating Engines, Cridge & Wadsworth's Patent; Tub and Bucket Machinery; Flour Barrel and Nail Keg Machinery; Planing Machines; Cylinder or Barrel Saws; Fire Brick and Clay Rollers; Starch Rollers; Pipes and Castings for extracting Oil from Cannel Coal; Flouring Mill Gearing; Pullies and Shafting; Muley, Sash, and Circular Saw Mills; Lath Machinery, &c., besides numerous other Machines which it is not necessary to enumerate.

We might add a long list of certificates, but deem any but the following unnecessary.

ECONOMY, December 24th, 1856.

MESSRS. CRIDGE, WADSWORTH & Co. Gentlemen:—We hereby certify that we have had one of your Oscillating Engines in use for nearly four months, and that it gives satisfaction in every respect. Its principal advantages over the common Engine are—

1st. Its simplicity, and the consequent facility to keep it in good order.

2d. It takes up much less room.

3d. It requires less pressure of steam to do the same amount of work; and is, therefore, worked with less danger and less fuel.

Respectfully yours,

R. L. BAKER

JACOB HENRICI,

Trustees

Our facilities for shipping to any point whatever, by Rail Road, Canal, or on the Ohio River, is as good as at any other point. Our works are situated in Fallston, Pa. on the west Bank of the Beaver River, opposite N. Brighton, and only one hour's ride by rail from Pittsburgh. July 1, 1857.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J. MURRAY would announce to the public that he has, at considerable cost, procured the latest improvements in the profession, and is now prepared to accommodate every variety of public taste.

1st. Single gum teeth, on gold or silver plate.

2d. Block-teeth, on gold plate, presenting a continuous gum.

3d. Indestructible teeth on Gutta Percha base.

As this last is a new mode of inserting teeth, should it fail to render satisfaction after a fair trial, I will replace the work with gold or silver.

Office and residence on Market Street, opposite the Market House, Bridgewater.

Bridgewater, Jan. 2, 1856.

NOTICE.

IS hereby given to all persons knowing themselves indebted to the Firm of Young & Thomas and late Wm. Thomas that they are requested to call at the store of P. B. Young, with whom I have left my Books, and make settlements of their accounts, up to the 20th of November, after which date, all amounts remaining unsettled, will be left with J. G. Bliss Esq' for settlement.

Beaver Oct. 12 '57. WILLIAM THOMAS.

DRUGS! DRUGS!! DRUGS!!

Just Received

AND FOR SALE LOW, BY

P. B. YOUNG,

At his old Stand, Corner of 3d and Elk sts,

BEAVER, PA.

THE following Patent medicines can always be had at Young's New Drug Store:

Keyser's Cough Syrup, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Sanford's Invigorator, Perry Davis' Pain Killer, Radway's Resolvent, Relief and Pills, Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Wood's Hair Restorative, Prof. De Grath's Oil, Tobias' Liniment, Prof. Reel's Magnetic Oil, M'Lane's Vermifuge and Pills, Fahnestock's Vermifuge and Cough Balsam, Darley's American Heave Remedy, Seller's Cough Syrup and Vermifuge, Kennedy's Discovery, Swaim's Panacea, Myers' Extract of Rock Rose, Sine's Balsam Tar, Wild Cherry and Hoar Hound, Sine's Dysentary Compound, Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, Godfrey's Cordial, Harlem Oil, Petroleum, Boush's Worm Confections, Merchant's Gargling Oil, Jayne's Carminitive, Trask's magnetic Ointment, Nerve and Bone Liniment, Holloway's Ointment and Pills, Thompson's and Cook's Eye Water, Kaiser & Bros. Arnica Ointment, and many others too numerous to mention, always on hand. may 6,'57.

CASH paid for Butter and Eggs, by A. S. HARVEY,

July 15 '57 No. 3, Stewart's Row.

## AYER'S PILLS.

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A

## FAMILY PHYSIC.

THERE has long existed a public demand for an effective purgative pill which could be relied on as sure and perfectly safe in its operation. This has been prepared to meet that demand, and an extensive trial of its virtues has conclusively shown with what success it accomplishes the purpose designed. It is easy to make a physical pill, but not easy to make the best of all pills—one which should have none of the objections, but all the advantages, of every other. This has been attempted here, and with what success we would respectfully submit to the public decision. It has been unfortunate for the patient hitherto that almost every purgative medicine is acrimonious and irritating to the bowels. This is not. Many of them produce so much griping pain and revulsion in the system as to more than counterbalance the good to be derived from them. These pills produce no irritation or pain, unless it arise from a previously existing obstruction or derangement in the bowels. Being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity; but it is better that any medicine should be taken judiciously. Minute directions for their use in the several diseases to which they are applicable are given on the box. Among the complaints which have been speedily cured by them, we may mention Liver Complaint, in its various forms of Jaundice, Indigestion, Languor and Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Irritability, Bilious Headache, Bilious Fever, Fever and Ague, Pain in the Side and Loins; for, in truth, all these are but the consequence of diseased action in the liver. As an aperient they afford prompt and sure relief in Costiveness, Piles, Colic, Dysentery, Humors, Scrofula and Scurvy, Colds with soreness of the body, Ulcers and impurity of the blood; in short, any and every case where a purgative is required.

They have also produced some singularly successful cures in Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsy, Gravel, Erysipelas, Palpitation of the Heart, Pains in the Back, Stomach, and Side. They should be freely taken in the spring of the year, to purify the blood and prepare the system for the change of seasons. An occasional dose stimulates the stomach and bowels into healthy action, and restores the appetite and vigor. They purify the blood, and, by their stimulant action on the circulatory system, renovate the strength of the body, and restore the wasted or diseased energies of the whole organism. Hence an occasional dose is advantageous, even though no serious derangement exists; but unnecessary dosing should never be carried too far, as every purgative medicine reduces the strength, when taken to excess. The thousand cases in which a physic is required cannot be enumerated here, but they suggest themselves to the reason of every body; and it is confidently believed this pill will answer a better purpose than any thing which has hitherto been available to mankind. When their virtues are once known, the public will no longer doubt what remedy to employ when in need of a cathartic medicine. Being sugar-wrapped they are pleasant to take, and being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

For minute directions see wrapper on the Box.

PREPARED BY

JAMES C. AYER,

Practical and Analytical Chemist,

LOWELL, MASS.

Price 25 Cents per Box. Five Boxes for $1.

## AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

For the rapid Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING-COUGH, CROUP, ASTHMA, AND CONSUMPTION.

THIS remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of COLDS, COUGHS, HOARSENESS, &c.; and for CHILDREN it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is sold by—

AGENTS—Young, & Thomas Beaver, Dr. Smith Bridgewater, C. L. Kaiser, Rochester, Dr. Sargent, New Brighton, John Black Darlington, and by all merchants everywhere. Dr. O. Cunningham, Beaver.

WHY DO YOU SUFFER?

## Use Kaiser's

CELEBRATED GERMAN ARNICA

## OINTMENT

A never failing remedy for Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, sprains, pains, bruises, pain in the back, stiffness or numbness of the limbs, or weakness in the joints, swellings, sore throat, burns, scalds, cuts, old sores, frosted feet, neuralgic affections, &c., and in fact for all diseases which require an external application; as such it has no equal. The numerous remarkable cures effected by the use of the German Arnica Ointment, and the large and constantly increasing demand for the same, has led the Proprietors to bring this invaluable remedy before the public, and take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted.

Wm. Plate, of Bridgewater, Pa., writes to us: I have used Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment for a very severe bruise, and it has effected an immediate cure; therefore, I feel it my duty to recommend this Ointment to all similarly afflicted. WM. PLATE,

Bridgewater May 9th '57. Watchmaker.

I have used Charles L. Kaiser & Bro's Arnica Ointment, and believe it the best curative for a burn I have ever tried. S. H. DARRAGH.

Sharon, May 1st, 1857.

Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail by C. L. Kaiser & Bro., Druggists, Rochester, Beaver county, Pa., Proprietors.

Agents for Boerhave's Holland Bitters, Clarke's Female Pills, Bowman's Vegetable Compound, Jayne's Family Medicines, and all other Patent Medicines of the day. June 3, 1857

## Just Received

At the Rochester Drug Store, Sign of the Golden Mortar.

10,000 Havanna Segars, different kinds.
6 doz Balm of Thousand flowers.
6 " Moen fun
1 gross Sir James Clarke's Female Pills.
5 " M'Lanes Pills and Vermifuge.
Dr. A. Jaynes Family medicines.
10 doz. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
2 casks Catawba Wine and Brandy.
6 doz Bowman's Vegetable Compound.
5 gross Boerhave's Holland Bitters.
Shoulder Braces of all descriptions.
1 gross Radway's Remedies.
1 " Perry Davis' Painkiller.

For sale low by

C. L. KAISER & BRO.

Proprietors of Kaiser's Celebrated German Arnica Ointment.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between Charles Lukens, W. W. Lysle and Horace Beeson, doing business under the firm of Charles Lukens & Co. was dissolved on the 21st of September, 1857. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of Lukens & Beeson, who are duly authorized to settle the business of the late firm.

C. LUKENS,
W. W. LYSLE,
HORACE BEESON,

CHAMBERLIN & CUTHBERTSON,

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law. Office on Broadway, 3d door below Merrick House' New Brighton. apr19

## The Greatest Medical Discovery OF THE AGE.

Dr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1100 cases, and never failed except in two cases (both thunder humor.) He has now in his possession over two hundred certificates of its virtue, all within twenty miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of Pimples on the face.

Two or three bottles will clear the system of Biles.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth and stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst cases of Erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the Eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and bloches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Two or three bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of Scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effect of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising; first that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846—second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it and sold about six bottles per day—in April 1854, I sold over one thousand bottles per day of it.

Some of the wholesale Druggists who have been in business twenty and thirty years, say that nothing in the annals of patent medicines was ever like it. There is a universal praise of it from all quarters.

In my own practice I always kept it strictly for humors—but since its introduction as a general family medicine, great and wonderful virtues have been found in it that I never suspected.

Several cases of epileptic fits—a disease which was always considered incurable, have been cured by a few bottles. O, what a mercy if it will prove effectual in all cases of that awful malady—there are but few who have seen more of it than I have.

I know of several cases of Dropsy, all of them aged people cured by it. For the various diseases of the Liver, Sick Headache, Dyspepsia, Asthma, Fever Ague, Pain in the Side, Diseases of the Spine, and particularly in diseases of the Kidneys &c., the discovery has done more good than any medicine ever known.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you get and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS—Adults one table spoonful per day—Children over ten years dessert spoonfull. Children from five to eight years, tea spoonful. As no directions can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day. Manufactured by

DONALD KENNEDY,

No 120, Warren St. Roxbury, Mass.

PRICE $1.

☞ T. W. Dyott & Sons, Philadelphia, General Ag'ts for Pa. For sale by WP Philips, Freedom; C L Kaiser, Rochester; and Dr. S Smith, Bridgewater; General wholesale agents Western Pa., Geo. H. Keyser, 146 Wood St. Pittsburgh, J. P. Fleaming Federal St. Allegheny City, Maclay & Young, Beaver.

## TO CASH BUYERS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

THE season has arrived when our stock of Summer Goods must and will be sold. Cold weather in the early part of the season has left us with a stock of Summer goods, by far too large for this advanced time of Summer, and as we are determined to carry over no goods to another summer—thereby losing the use of our money for nearly a year—we will for Thirty days to come, sell at EASTERN COST, our stock of

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Lawns, | Mantillas, | Fancy Silks, |
| Brilliants, | Shawls, | French Collars, |
| Challies, | Bonnets, | Mohair mitts, |
| Deberges, | Ribbons, | Parasols, |

and variety goods generally.

As a further inducement to purchasers, we will also sell at a reduction our stock of Domestic and Staple goods—such as Calicoes, Muslins, Tickings, Checks, Table Linens, and all goods usually kept in a dry goods store. As we are determined to close out our stock—particularly light goods—some good bargains may be expected. T. M. TAYLOR,

July 22, '57. Rochester on the hill.

T. J. CHANDLER ........ M. E. GILLESPIE

## A CARD.

I have this day associated with me in the practice of Dental Surgery, Dr. M. E. Gillespie, (late of Crestline, Ohio,) under the name of Chandler & Gillespie, where we are prepared to perform all the operations of the profession, in the most approved manner. Teeth from one to full sets inserted in gold or silver plate.—Also full or partial setts on gutta percha base.

We are also prepared to insert teeth in entire porcelain base, which cannot fail to please the most fastidious, in beauty and cleanliness. We invite attention to our specimens.

All those indebted to me by note or book account, will please call and settle, as I am anxious to close my old books. T. J. CHANDLER.

Rochester, Aug. 6, 1856—6 m.

CHAIRS! CHAIRS!!

JOHN M'CUNE still continues the manufacture of every kind of plain and ornamental Chairs. Call and examine my stock. Shop opposite Hugh Anderson's Grocery, on 3d. street The stock is lower than ever before offered in this market. Old Chairs painted or grained, and made to look as well as new.

Beaver, Dec. 13, 1854.

Low by the Piece.

100 pieces bleached muslins, assorted.
6 bales brown do do
200 pieces Cocheco and other prints.
50 pieces Lancaster ginghams.

June 4. T. M. TAYLOR.

FRENCH Leather Boots for Ladies and Misses; a new style for winter, made to order, at the Shoe store of BARNES & NICHOLSON,

dec10 Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

CORN CULTIVATORS—40 Expanding Cultivators, adapted to potato and corn crops, for sale by J. WARDROP,

j10 5th street

JOSEPH H. WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office in the Lawrence house, on the North side of the Diamond, Beaver, Pa. Jan 7 1857

JOHN M. LUKENS, G. F. LUKENS, W. LUKENS.

LUKENS & SONS,

Forwarding and Commission Merchants Rochester, Pa. Agents for steamer Michigan No. 2, between Pittsburgh and Beaver. ap2

NOTICE TO GARDENERS—30 N. Jersey bushel baskets; 10 doz Potato hooks; 12 doz Potato digging forks, for sale by

aug26 JAMES WARDROP.

SILKS—The largest and most beautiful stock of plain and figured Silks ever offered in this county, may be found at TAYLOR'S.

may 6

## Glad News.

FULL OF HOPE TO THE AFFLICTED AND SUFFERING!

Many of the thousand portals of Death may be closed, and life made happier, and more comfortable to thousands who are now in danger. Doubtless this world contains many a balm to soothe its physical woes and cure its diseases. Among those in prominent rank, stands

## BOWMAN'S

VEGETABLE COMPOUND,

A SAFE and speedy cure for Consumption, not only in those milder forms of Throat and Lung Diseases, such as colds, coughs, quinsey, difficulty of breathing, bronchitis, Ministers' sore throat, weakness of the chest, asthma, inward ulcer, spitting of blood, influenza, croup, whooping-cough, pain in the breast and side, hoarseness, catarrh and catarrhal affections, inflammation of the lungs, bleeding of the lungs, and such like. But its superior excellence is seen and tested in the more advanced affections of the lungs. For the truth of the above statement and the efficiency of the preparations as an antidote, we refer the public to the following testimonials:

Language is scarcely strong enough to tell the great power of this

WONDERFUL DISCOVERY!

The doubting may try and be convinced.

The Proprietors point to the following bona fide certificates with confidence on the community; they are but samples of the many hundreds of testimonials in our possession:

Philadelphia, Aug. 15, 1856.—Last spring, while in Pittsburgh, I had a bad cold and cough, which troubled me much, and a friend of mine gave me a bottle of Bowman's Vegetable Compound for diseases of the throat and lungs, which I commenced taking, and found relief almost immediately. I had taken many things for cough and hoarseness, but never got anything to help me as it has done. I believe it to be the best antidote for coughs and hoarseness that is out, and cheerfully recommend it to the public. THOS. H. STOCKTON,

Pastor 1st Prot. Meth. Church.

From Judge Vanhorn, of the District Court at Cincinnatti.

Cincinnati, May 4, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for bronchitis and cough, and believe it to be the best medicine out for those diseases, and the only one I ever got to give me any permanent relief. It will cure. I recommend it to the public as an honest and efficient medicine, and will perform what it is published to do. W. VANHORN.

TO THE PUBLIC.

I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound in my family for coughs, colds and Ministers' sore throat, and believe it to be the best thing that I ever got for those complaints, and cheerfully recommend it to the public.

REV. J. GASTON,

Pastor of the Clinton st. M. E. Church,

June 10, 1855. Cincinnati.

[ Here is one from the old pioneer Methodist preacher of Ohio, Rev. J. B. Finley.

I believe Bowman's Vegetable Compound to be the best remedy for Diseased Throat and Lungs, of the day. I have tested it, and found it to be the best of all the popular remedies I ever tried, and I have tried very many. I recommend it to the public. Try it and you will be convinced of its superiority.

Cincinnati July 1856. Rev. J. B. FINLEY.

Hear what the celebrated Dr. Peck says:

New York, May 12, 1856.—I have used Bowman's Vegetable Compound for coughs and hoarseness in speaking; and believe it to be the best preparation for Throat and Lung complaints I ever got; and I recommend it to the public speaker and singer, as well as those afflicted with Lung diseases. J. T. PECK.

Hear what Dr. Benson, of Cincinnati, says: [Extract from a letter.]

"Bowman's Vegetable Compound contains a virtue which is not possessed by any other popular medicine in my knowledge. It does not only smoothe the disease over, giving it only temporary relief (like most of patent medicines,) but it commences at the root of the disease, and performs a perfect cure.

G. W. BENSON, M. D.

Our space will not permit us to publish any certificates in full, but we would refer to the following persons, whose letters are in our possession, certifying to its worth:

| | |
|---|---|
| Rev. Bishop Morris | Cincinnati, |
| Rev. Robert Walker | do |
| Rev. Joel Waite | Economy, |
| Rev. John Powell | Portsmouth, |
| John L. M'Junkin | Butler, |
| Henry L. Griffith, Esq. | Pittsburgh, |
| B. B. Baker | Wheeling, |
| Capt. B. Gordon | Pittsburgh, |
| John T. M'Combs | do |
| Mrs. Mary Morrow | N. Brighton, |
| Mrs. M. Evans | do |
| Robert Greenlee | Beaver, |
| Isaac Sutherland | Vanport, |
| Mrs. S. A. Gettys | Freedom, |
| Silas Roberts, | Meadville, |
| Henry Smith | New Castle, |
| Mrs. Sarah Lowry | Lawrence co. |
| Joseph P. Brown | do |
| Martha A. Wilson | New Castle, |
| Ex-Gov. W. F. Johnston | Pittsburgh, |
| T. C. Cunningham | Allegheny, |
| Isaac Whitesides | do |
| D. Maratta | Bridgewater, |
| Rev. Wm. Smith | Louisville, |
| Judge Keys | Cincinnati, |
| Capt. Geo. Kennedy | Wellsville, |
| James Wilkins | Allegheny, |
| J. P. O'Neil | Steubenville, |
| Rev. Henry Cline | Venango co. |
| Dr. James Patrons | Louisville, |
| Rev. John Watkins | Maysville, |
| Capt. Jacob Poe | Georgetown, |
| James L. Dobbs | Butler co. |
| Ex-Gov. Wm. Bigler | Penn'a, |
| Rev. G. Seelon | Louisville, |

Bowman's Vegetable Compound sold by Druggists at $1 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

C. L. Keyser is our agent at Rochester, Beaver county, Pa. Retail merchants can be supplied at our wholesale prices, by C. L. Kaiser; also H. T. & J. Reeves, New Brighton; Direct all orders for medicine to D. H. M. Bowman & Co. New Castle, Lawrence county, Pa., sole Proprietors. Agents wanted in every village in the United States and Canadas. Apply by letter or otherwise to the proprietors.

Nov. 19, 1856.

LIME! LIME!

## To the Public.

THE undersigned having finished two LIME KILNS, on the farm formerly belonging to Samuel Johnston, Vanport, would respectfully inform the Public that he is prepared to furnish almost any quantity wanted at the shortest notice. The Lime is of the best quality, and nearly three-fourths of a mile nigher Beaver than any other in the vicinity. J. J. POWER.

Refer to Hugh Anderson, Beaver; B. S. Ranger, Bridgewater; or John Stiles, Rochester.

☞ Address, Rochester, Pa. Apr 29, '57.

Seminary Lesson.

QUESTION. How many Ladies are there in the Female Seminary in Beaver? ANSWER. One Hundred.

QUESTION. Would it be a desirable location for an Oculist or Eye Doctor? ANS. No, sir.

QUESTION. Why not? ANS. Because the Ladies all wear fine Ear Drops, which they get cheap at the establishment of WM. PLATE, in Bridgewater. He also deals largely in Finger Rings, Pins, Gold and Silver Watches, all cheap, very cheap, for Cash. July 22, '57.

FAST Colored Lawns, from 6¼ cents up. White Brilliants, from 10 cts up. Figured do from 12½ cents up. Embroideries, and all kinds of white goods at greatly reduced prices, for 30 days, at

July 22, '57. TAYLOR'S.

GLOVE leather patent tip Boots for Ladies at the Shoe store of

BARNES & NICHOLSON,

dell Stewart's Row, Bridgewater.

A NEW STOCK OF

## Fall and Winter Goods.

JUST received at the corner of Market and Bridge streets, Bridgewater, Pa. I have just received and am now opening a very desirable stock of goods suitable for the present and coming season, to which I invite the attention of my old customers and the public in general to an examination, as I feel confident it will compare in quality and price to any other house in this vicinity.

DRESS-GOODS & TRIMMINGS.

I would especially invite the ladies to call and examine my stock of silk, French merinoes, all wool delaines, cashmeres, coburgs, poplins, Persian cloths, Persian twills, ginghams, chambrays, paper cambrics, cambric, jaconet, swiss and, mull muslins, shawls, dress trimmings, lace fringes, bonnet ribbon, sleeves, collars, waist bands, hose &c. Also a large assortment of men and boys wear, consisting of black and colored French cloths, doe skins, fancy cassimeres, tweeds, cords, jeans, satin and fancy vestings, nett shirts and drawers, silk cravats, handkerchiefs, stocks, suspenders, comforts &c.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS:

Colored, white and barred flannel, canton flannels, linseys, brown and bleached muslins, shirting checks, drilling, nankeens, tickings &c. Boots and shoes for men, boys, ladies and children, for durability and neatness cannot be surpassed. Also a large assortment of soft hats, cloth, plush and oil silk caps. Hardware, queensware, glass, nails and groceries, all of which will be sold low for cash or produce.

Oct. 15, 1856. THOMAS ALLISON.

Just Received at the

## New Drug and

CHEMICAL STORE,

Oat Meal, Pearl Barley, Pearl Sago, Tapioca, Arrow Root, Lac Sulphur, Ground Ginger, Cinnamon, Mustard, Cloves, Cayenne Pepper, extracts for cooking &c. Lemon, Strawberry, Raspberry, Nutmeg, Vanilla, Pine Apple &c.

Alum, Copperas, Indigo, Oxalic Acid, white and common Glue, Madder, Extract Logwood, ground do. Camwood, burnt Umber, Vermillion, Chrome Green, Yellow do, Yellow Ochre, Venetian Red, Spanish Brown, Vandyke Brown, Starch, Resin Chalk, Putty, Oils, Glass, Turpentine, Varnish, Carpenters Cough Syrup of Hoarhound, Carrigeen, and Slippery Elm.

Seller's Cough Syrup, McLane's Vermifuge, Carpenter's do. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Ayer's Pills, Davis' Pain Killer, Dailey's Pain Extractor, Holland Bitters, Tetter's Tetter Ointment, Tooth Paste and Powder, Clothes Brushes, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, White Wash do. Trusses, Fancy Soap, Glaziers Tacks, Perfumery generally, Vials, Bottles by the gross or otherwise, Paint and Varnish Brushes, Nursing Bottles, Brandy and Wine for Medicinal purposes. O. CUNNINGHAM.

Oct. 22, 1856.

War is Horrible!

FRIENDS, Citizens and Strangers, TAKE NOTICE—That D. Woodruff still continues the MARBLE BUSINESS in all its various branches. Persons wishing any thing to mark the last resting place of their friends, will find it greatly to their interest to give me a call before going to Pittsburgh, as I am determined not to be undersold. Stock of the best Rutland and Italian Marble. Jobs finished with dispatch and workmanship warranted. A word to the wise is sufficient. ☞ Shop on Bridge street, opposite Dr. Smith's Drug Store.

ap18-1y

Books Here!

JUST received from the East our New Stock of WALL PAPER.

Larger than ever before. New style

POSITIVELY AT CITY PRICES,

We call your attention, specially, to a lot of $3000 BOLTS AT 10 AND 12 CENTS per piece. Do not overlook the fact that you may here get an additional Bolt, if necessary, or return what you have bought too much.

Also, a good assortment of books, stationery, fancy goods, varieties, &c.

BOOKS NOT ON HAND

we will get in a day or two, without raising the price they command in the city.

TERMS—Cash or produce.

BRIDGEWATER BOOKSTORE

Bridgewater, March 3, 1857

Beaver Lodge, No. 366, I. O. of O. F.

Bridgewater, Beaver Co., Pa.

MEETS every Tuesday evening in their Hall in 2nd story of Brown's Brick block, Bridgewater, Pa.

OFFICERS ELECTED, FIRST ST. TERM.

James W. Hunn, N. G.; John Wenham, V. G.; David Woodruff, Sec'y; John Sherry, A. S.; Wm. Barnes, P. G.; Ira Blanchard, T.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry.

I WOULD most respectfully give notice to the citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver, Rochester, and vicinity, that I have received a new stock of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., which I can sell lower than can be had in Pittsburgh. It is but reasonable to say that goods can be sold lower here than in the large cities; our rent is less, and our living is less. I only ask you to call and I will try and sell the goods.

Particular attention paid to repairing Watches, Clocks and Jewelry; old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for goods or work. Remember the place, sign of the Big Watch, No. 2, Stewart's Row, Bridgewater. WM. PLATE.

A CARD.—Having relinquished the business and wishing to settle it, I have left all Watches and Jewelry left me for repairs, with Mr. Wm. Plate, where they can be had when called on. Having a personal knowledge of Mr. Plate, I would recommend him to my old customers for anything in his line.

Apr. 29, '57. HENRY T. PATTON.

Bridgewater Drug Store.

THE subscriber having just received a new and large assortment of Drugs, Patent Medicines, &c., respectfully informs the citizens of Bridgewater and adjoining villages, that they can now obtain anything in his line as cheap as they can be purchased in Pittsburg, or any other city west of the mountains. Having his Drugs selected by a careful and experienced person, he cannot fail to give satisfaction. Thankful for past favors he solicits the custom of both friends and strangers, feeling that he can both supply and satisfy he asks your patronage. He has this day received a large assortment of paints, oils, turpentine and dye stuffs, which he can sell cheaper than they have ever been offered to the public before. Also a large assortment of pure wines, brandies and liquors, for medical and sacramental purposes only. A large stock of cigars and tobacco kept constantly on hand, which will be sold wholesale and retail, cheaper than they can be bought elsewhere. A full assortment of all the Patent Medicines, hair oils, fancy soaps and perfumery constantly on hand, at Smith's old stand, Bridgewater. SAMUEL MILLER.

July 15 1857.

THE UNDERSIGNED

Would beg leave to inform the citizens of New Brighton and vicinity, that he has removed his Electro Chemical Bath establishment to the building opposite the dwelling of B. R. Bradford, Esq., where he will be happy to see his former patrons and the public generally, and where he will continue to apply all Electrical Remedies for the relief and removal of suffering of various kinds. J. C. KNAPP.

New Brighton, Pa., June 24 1857.

W. H. STERLING,

Banker, Dealer in Exchange Bank Notes and Coin; New Brighton, Pa.

COLLECTIONS of Bills, Notes and Drafts, promptly attended to. Par and current funds received on deposit. June11,'54

COAL! COAL!!

OF the Best quality, always on hand, and for sale at the mines or delivered. Orders addressed to the undersigned at Fallston Beaver Co. Pa. will be promptly attended to.

R. D. COPER.